

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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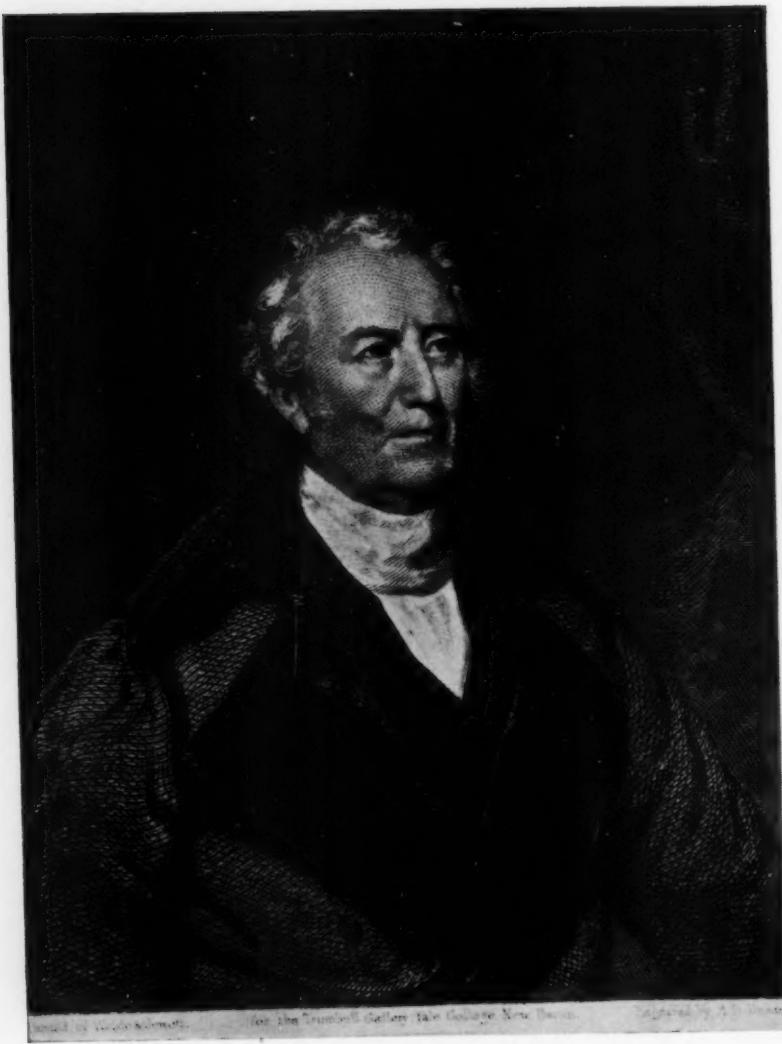
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John Trumbull

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JANUARY, 1923

WHOLE No. 365

THE AIDES-DE-CAMP OF GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A.M.

Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress



GEORGE WASHINGTON'S "Family," as he called his aides-de-camp during the Revolutionary War, was the most remarkable group of young men to be found in the history of the United States. Washington's wellnigh unerring judgment in appraising men was never better displayed than in the choice of his confidential military assistants, for, no matter how much of their later success in life is to be attributed to the training they received under the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, there can be no question of the quick recognition, by the First American, of the latent capacity of these men who were so much younger than himself.

This group furnished the nation with a diplomatic representative to Spain and Portugal, an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, six Cabinet officers (Secretaries of State, of War, of the Treasury and an Attorney General), three United States Senators, four Governors of States, one Speaker of the

House of Representatives, one President of the Continental Congress and one delegate to the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. A goodly list of high and honorable accomplishment! Those who did not attain to distinguished political positions nevertheless became citizens of worth, of local reputation and honor as lawyers, judges or men of affairs.

Able to judge well and truly the capacities of men, George Washington in turn, impressed his personality upon all such as came in contact with him, and this impress upon the aides reacted unfavorably only upon two out of the entire number. It is interesting to note that the two who later became lukewarm in their personal allegiance were among those who served the shortest time at Headquarters.

There were, in all, thirty-two aides and their periods of service spread over the entire war in such wise that the Headquarters' staff numbered from four to seven aides at all times. From the middle of the year 1776 one aide was always a

Military Secretary; there was also an Assistant Secretary and, from 1780 to the end of the war, there was a Recording Secretary. There were several extra aides; two of these were by special appointment, one was complimentary, with neither rank nor pay and one, an unique appointment, was by brevet. None of the aides were as old as the Commander-in-Chief and most of them were from ten to fifteen years younger than Washington, who had passed his forty-third birthday when he was unanimously elected, by Congress, to be General and Commander-in-Chief of all the forces raised or to be raised by the United Colonies.

The youngest of the aides, when appointed, was John Trumbull, the artist, who was nineteen years old in 1775; Alexander Hamilton, twenty years old, was the next youngest. Stephen Moylan was the oldest, being but two years younger than the Commander-in-Chief. The length of service, like the ages of the aides, varied considerably. John Trumbull served only twenty days and Tench Tilghman seven years. Robert Hanson Harrison, next to Tilghman, served the longest, with six years of the war to his credit; John Laurens and Richard Kidder Meade both served four years; Hamilton and David Humphreys, three years. The length of service of all the rest averaged from one to two years, excepting the 1775 appointees, Mifflin, Moylan, Randolph and Reed, whose records stand: Mifflin one month, Moylan four months, Randolph seven and Reed ten. Two later appointees, Johnston and Walker also served seven and ten months, respectively.

Seven of the Thirteen States were represented on Washington's staff during the war, but it merely happened thus, for State representation in such connection

was unthought of, the main consideration being that of ability. Virginia, as was natural, furnished twelve, the greatest number; there were four each from Massachusetts, New York and Connecticut; three from Pennsylvania and Maryland and one each from North and South Carolina. All of the appointments were unsolicited. Some few applications were made to Washington during the war, but they were disregarded and, with the exception of Tilghman and John Laurens, son of the President of Congress, both of whom volunteered, the aides were either specifically invited to serve by Washington himself, or were sent to the Commander-in-Chief by his close friends with what he considered proper recommendation and under proper auspices.

Washington was elected to command the army June 15, 1775; he accepted the appointment the next day and his commission, a beautifully proportioned and designed parchment, engrossed by Timothy Matlack, was signed by President John Hancock, June 19th. On June 16th Congress authorized the appointment of a Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief at a salary of \$66 a month. June 21st it was resolved to allow all generals of the army, three aides-de-camp, for whom the pay had been fixed previously at \$33 per month. On June 23rd Washington set out for the army at Cambridge accompanied, among others, by the two Pennsylvanians, Thomas Mifflin and Joseph Reed. July 3rd he assumed command of the troops, and the next day the military "Family" of the Commander-in-Chief came into existence for the period of the war by the announcement, in general orders, of the appointment of Joseph Reed, Military Secretary, and Thomas Mifflin, Aide-de-camp. A glimpse of the real George Washington is furnished us

By His Excellency George
Washington Esq; General and
Commander in chief of all the Forces of
the Thirteen united States of America

To Lieutenant Colonel Robert H Garrison.

Differences in opinion having arisen, between

General Howe and myself, respecting the construction of a proposition, made
the 2d of July and acceded to the 4. of A. just last, for the exchange of pris-
oners, whereby it was stipulated, that officer should be given for officers of equal
rank, soldier for soldier, and citizen for citizen; — for the accommodation
of these differences, and to remove every just cause of complaint on the part of
the enemy, if such there be; — You are to meet any officer, not of inferior
rank to yourself, who shall come properly authorized to treat upon the sub-
ject; and to adopt such measures as you shall deem adequate to that end.

Experience having also shewn, that the agreement abo-
ve recited is not sufficiently definite to answer all the salutary purposes intended
by it, nor sufficiently comprehensive to include the various cases contemplated.
The state of prisoners, You are hereby vested with full power and authority
to devise and conclude upon such improvements, in aid of the same, as shall
appear necessary, for establishing a more regular and explicit mode of
Exchange, as well with respect to the Prisoners who have been as those
who shall be hereafter taken; — making mutual provision for their con-
sideration of pay and necessaries as other comfort and welfare, during
their captivity, may require; — And finally to fix, determine
and

in the appointment of the next aide. Young John Trumbull, the artist, furnished valuable assistance to Washington by means of his clever sketch maps of the British lines and defences around Boston, and no man could better appreciate such work than the Commander-in-Chief, whose own survey drawing was of fine quality. Trumbull was appointed an aide July 27th. He served at Headquarters until the middle of August, and was then transferred to the staff of General Gates. He resigned from the army in 1777, but volunteered and served as an aide to Major General John Sullivan in the disastrous Rhode Island expedition of 1778. He managed to get to France in 1780 and, in furtherance of his art studies, determined to go to London for instruction under Benjamin West. His artistic naïvete was rudely jarred when the British put him in jail. There he stayed for eight months, and was released only on condition that he leave the kingdom. The calmness with which this ex-aide of the rebel Commander-in-Chief walked into the lion's mouth merely because he wished to study art was regarded, probably, by the British as the act of a lunatic. It was, in truth, only a bit of evidence of the quality of the manhood opposed to them, and it should have shown Great Britain her utter misunderstanding of the character of the American colonists and her gross misconception of the American spirit.

Thomas Mifflin resigned to become Quartermaster General of the army the day before Trumbull left Headquarters, and these two vacancies were filled by Edmund Randolph and George Baylor, both from Virginia and young men of twenty-two and twenty-three years of age, respectively. Randolph was the nephew of Peyton Randolph, a former President of the Continental Congress and, on the death of his uncle in March, 1776, he was

forced to leave the army and return to Virginia. Baylor left Headquarters in January, 1777, to become colonel of the 3rd Continental Dragoons. He was bayoneted through the lungs when his command was surprised by the British at Tappan. He lived throughout the war and saw further service, but this bayonet wound was the cause of his untimely death.

During the siege of Boston the larger part of the work of the aides was secretarial, drafting and recording letters and orders and keeping track of affairs. It was not a new thing with Washington, for his experience as Commander-in-Chief on the Virginia frontier during the French and Indian War had accustomed him to managing bodies of troops scattered over a considerable area; but his aides had had no such experience to steady them. In addition to the usual army Headquarters work, matters were complicated by the management of a fleet of privateering vessels which Washington arranged for before the establishment of a regular naval force. Some of the aides were obliged to travel to the seacoast on this business, and it fell to the lot of Stephen Moylan to keep track of most of this naval activity.

The record of the correspondence at Headquarters at the beginning of the war was entered up in cheap blank books, with covers of unsized, blue paper, just as the letters happened to be written, minus all indexing, devoid of line spacing and classified only into two rather vague groups of official and private letters. This was a clumsy and unsatisfactory method and, though the books start off neatly and fairly enough, hurry and carelessness soon jumbled them into a much confused record. The handwriting of all the aides of the period appear in these letter book records and it seems plain that certain lines of correspondence were in charge of certain aides. The Commander-in-Chief,

Octo. 2nd. At 12th Noontime Mr. Major Andre
Adm^r to the B. Army was executed
pursuant to his sentence determined
by a board of Gen^l Officers. & as soon
as he got into the cart. he said
with a firm composure of mind
"that he was perfectly reconciled to
his death, but not quite to the
mode - he took no end & addressed
himself to the officer of the guard
& said with a smile, "it is best for
a moment to be seen not in the
least to agitated in his last moments
not one moment before he was turn off
he was asked if he had any to say as
time would be allowed him for that
purpose, he said nothing more than he
call on all the gentlemen present
to bear witness that he died like a man
man - & did -

Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

PAGE FROM THE DIARY OF CALEB GIBBS, DESCRIBING THE EXECUTION OF MAJOR ANDRE. FROM THE ORIGINAL
MANUSCRIPT DIARY IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

of course, signed most of the letters and, when he did not, it was carefully stated that they were written by his order. As the war continued the volume of Headquarters' correspondence increased to enormous proportions and this letter book method, with which the start was made, proved hopelessly inadequate by the middle of the year 1776. It was entirely discarded after October of that year, and the record of the letters written thereafter was preserved in the form of tentative and corrected drafts, or copies, on separate sheets of paper, that were afterwards folded and docketed for filing.

These drafts and copies were stored in special chests that formed a part of the valuable baggage of Headquarters, and their guardianship was entrusted to the Commander-in-Chief's Guard. Washington's solicitude for their safety is of record in more than one instance, for no one realized better than he the tremendous value of those papers to the conduct of the war and how necessary it was to prevent any of them from falling into the hands of the enemy.

The secretarial method at Headquarters varied. The Commander-in-Chief wrote a large number of the letters himself and these, if not corrected or changed by him in the course of the composition, were copied off for the record by an aide. If changes were made a clean copy was prepared for his signature and the corrected draft filed for record; for the rest Washington either gave verbal instructions to the aide or made a few rough notes from which a letter was composed for his signature. One or two of these rough memoranda still survive. The statement, for which Timothy Pickering seems largely responsible, that Washington was not a good letter writer, and that most of his communications were the work of his aides is not borne out by a study of the

drafts. It is true that the greater number of these drafts are in the handwritings of the various aides, but the alterations, suppressions and additions in Washington's handwriting are numerous and in every such instance the change strengthens and improves the aide's composition. A fair example of the control and dominance of the Commander-in-Chief over his correspondence is found in the draft of the letter to Major General Horatio Gates of May 26, 1778. Gates, in command in the north, had summarily countermanded Washington's orders for shipment of arms to the main army, then at Valley Forge. There were fully 2000 troops there in want of muskets and the British, only a few miles away in Philadelphia, might move at any moment. Tench Tilghman, burning with rage at Gates' impertinence and dangerous action, drafted, for Washington's signature, a stinging rebuke and peremptory order to the hero of Saratoga. But the Commander-in-Chief, keenly alive to Gates' frame of mind as a result of the then recent fiasco of the Conway Cabal, struck out all of the peremptory part of the letter and shifted the rebuke from the personal plane, upon which it had been placed by Tilghman, to the higher line of official duty. Tilghman had written, for Washington: "This countermand has greatly disappointed and exceedingly distressed me." Washington struck out the personal pronoun and changed the sentence to read: "This countermand has greatly disappointed and exceedingly distressed and injured the service." Pickering is not an entirely unbiased judge regarding Washington. One cannot read any considerable number of Washington's letters without catching the undeviating and uniform swing and spirit of them, and this uniformity could not be so apparent if thirty-one different person-

alities, as strongly positive as were the aides, had controlled the correspondence over a period of eight years.

That Washington did not disdain to avail himself of the ability of his aides is unquestioned. It was beyond the power of any single individual to have carried, unaided, the burden that rested on his shoulders while Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army; but if his aides gave him valuable assistance and support, the more honor to them for their coöperation, rather than the less credit to Washington for his achievements. Certainly the personal devotion and enthusiasm of the men who lived on daily intimate terms with George Washington was not cooled by carping criticism or grudging service.

The first year of the war saw Washington's staff increased from one Military Secretary and one aide to five aides and, by the end of the year the multiplicity of duties and the heavy correspondence had become so great that Washington asked Congress for authority to appoint more aides, assuring that body that he did not mean to run the public into unnecessary expense and that he would be as sparing as possible in his appointments. Congress took no steps in the matter and, what with resignations and replacements, the year 1776 started with four aides and one Military Secretary; nine aides were added during the year and six dropped out. In January, Congress blandly ignoring Washington's request for more aides, asked his opinion as to the rank his aides should have and, in response to his recommendation, conferred upon them that of major. In June this

rank was raised to that of lieutenant-colonel, and it so remained throughout the war. In May, 1776, Washington was empowered to appoint an assistant clerk to his Military Secretary (who was then Robert Hanson Harrison, of Virginia, successor to Joseph Reed), at a salary of \$44 a month; in July authority was granted to appoint another aide. But the



COLONEL TENCH TILGHMAN

pressure of work had become too great to wait upon the tortoise-like action of Congress, and the Commander-in-Chief found a makeshift way out of the difficulty by appointing two of the officers of his Guard as Special Aides; one was his young relative, George Lewis, a lieutenant of the Guard, and the other was Major Caleb Gibbs, its Commandant. Both of these were continually at Headquarters in the performance of their Guard duties, so it was a practical solution. It increased the burdens of these two officers, but there were no slackers around General George

Washington, who spared himself as little as he spared men, horses and material, when necessity demanded that a thing be done. Congress slept on the matter of increasing the number of the aides until January, 1778, when it finally did what it should have done in the beginning and what it always did do at the end of every vexatious military question, that is, threw the entire responsibility on the shoulders of the Commander-in-Chief, by granting him authority to appoint such a number of aides as he might, from time to time, judge necessary. Regimental officers could be so appointed, any resolve of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. The Commander-in-Chief was furnished with blank commissions, signed and sealed by the President and Secretary of Congress with authority to fill them out as he saw fit, and his succeeding appointments were never called into question.

Robert Hanson Harrison had been appointed Military Secretary in November, 1775; Alexander Contee Hanson, of Maryland, and William Grayson, of Virginia, were appointed Assistant Secretaries on the same day in June, 1776. Harrison, as has been stated, succeeded Reed, the first Secretary, and was one of the quartet of best known and longest service aides; Moylan, Palfrey, Cary and Webb were added to the staff, and a French merchant, Pierre Penet, was given the rank of aide by brevet. Congress confirmed this brevet appointment by Washington and a commission was forwarded to France, from whence Penet had applied by letter to the Commander-in-Chief, for the honor. This was the unique staff appointment of the war. Penet and his business partner, Emanuel de Pliarne, came to America in 1775 and conferred with Washington at Cambridge; from thence they went to Philadelphia, where they conferred with a committee of Congress. On their return

to France, Penet made the request for a commission so as to have the privilege of wearing the Continental uniform and ribbon of rank in France. His letter to Washington is guarded in language, but explicit in stating that he had succeeded in making arrangements for furnishing ample supplies of ammunition for Washington's armies and garrisons. Unfortunately there seems to be no documentary evidence available, as yet, that enables us to fix the value of the services rendered by Penet & Pliarne, or Penet & Company; but it must have been actual and substantial or Washington would hardly have granted so unusual an honor. The idea was that Penet, in France, could the more readily arrange for supplies for the army in America when clad in the Continental uniform, and Washington certainly thought the scheme worthy of trial. Whether this ardent Frenchman was the advance agent of Caron de Beaumarchais or was connected in any way with the latter's enterprise remains to be established.

The same year that this unusual appointment was made a young Marylander, by the name of Tench Tilghman, appeared at Headquarters. He was not unknown to Congress, as he had been secretary to the commissioners who had negotiated the treaty of 1775 with the Six Nations of Indians. He had been a lieutenant in a Philadelphia militia company and, after the Indian treaty work, had joined the fighting forces of his country. In August, 1776, he volunteered to serve at Headquarters without rank or pay. There were many volunteers in the different branches of both the civil and military service during the Revolutionary War but few can show a more honorable and highly patriotic record than that of Tench Tilghman. When he joined Headquarters, shortly before the battle of Long

Island, he was thirty-two years old, and for the next seven years he gave the best of his strength and abilities to his country with a prodigality that ended his life ten years from the time he appeared at Headquarters. Alexander Hamilton, of New York, and Richard Kidder Meade, of Virginia, became aides in 1777 and, with Harrison and Tilghman, bore the heaviest of the Headquarters' burdens for the longest period of the war. The aides were by natural characteristics and by a kind of understanding among themselves, divided into two groups, or classes: the "writing" and the "riding" aides. The distinction was not always clean cut as there never was a group of men so willing to spend themselves without stint as these confidential assistants of General George Washington. Robert Hanson Harrison, for all that he was a secretary, was the best known of the "riding" aides, and his powerful black mare was almost as well known to the army as were the splendid mounts of the Commander-in-Chief. Hamilton was both a "riding" and a "writing" aide, but Tilghman was primarily the "writing" man. Nearly all of the aides were good penmen, but Hamilton and Tilghman may be considered the best. Hamilton, undoubtedly was the finest penman of them all, and when he took pains his script is a perfect Spencerian. The commission of March 4, 1777, appointing his fellow aide, Harrison, a commissioner to negotiate an exchange of prisoners with the British, has the beauty and accuracy of a copper-plate engraving. The reason for the pains taken

with this paper is clear; Harrison had to present this document to the British commissioners, as his credentials, and Hamilton's pride in the Continental Army was such that he took great pains to show



R. Humphreys

the enemy that there was as much skill and art among the Continentals as among the king's troops. How well he succeeded may be judged by the illustration, for beautiful as the British official army papers usually were in point of penmanship, this commission of Harrison's is the equal of the best, not only in the days of 1777, but of the entire Revolutionary period.

It was to Hamilton also that the drafting of the more important letters was en-

trusted, and Washington's changes and improvements of Hamilton's compositions are, comparatively, few; still there are a sufficient number of them to show the Commander-in-Chief's letter-writing ability for, in Hamilton's case, as in that of every other aide, Washington never changed their sentences but that he did not strengthen and better them. Major Caleb Gibbs who, in addition to his duties as commandant of the Commander-in-Chief's Guard, acted as superintendent of household affairs at Headquarters, drafted or copied many letters when the need was great. Any one who happened to be present was pressed into service as an amanuensis, and no less a personage than Major General Greene helped out at times in copying needed enclosures for letters, while some few of the record copies were made by Mrs. Washington when she was at Headquarters. The haste and pressure of work at times is clearly shown by the drafts of some of the longer letters being in the handwriting of two or three aides as one after another of them were called away for more imperative work.

There have been many unauthentic and inaccurate lists of Washington's aides published and so many unsubstantiated claims of service are continually being made that the accurate and complete list may have both interest and value. For the names that follow, a general order, a resolve of Congress or a definite documentary statement by the Commander-in-Chief is the only recognized authority:

Thomas Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, July 4, 1775; Joseph Reed, of Pennsylvania, Secretary, July 4, 1775; John Trumbull, Connecticut, July 27, 1775; George Baylor, Virginia, August 15, 1775; Edmund Randolph, Virginia, August 15, 1775; Robert Hanson Harrison, Virginia, November 5, 1775, Secretary, May 16, 1776; Stephen Moylan, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1776; William Palfrey, Massa-

chusetts, March 6, 1776; Caleb Gibbs, Massachusetts, special appointment, May 16, 1776; George Lewis, Virginia, special appointment, May 16, 1776; Richard Cary, Virginia, June 21, 1776; Samuel Blatchley Webb, Connecticut, June 21, 1776; Alexander Contee Hanson, Maryland, Assistant Secretary, June 21, 1776; William Grayson, Virginia, Assistant Secretary, June 21, 1776; Pierre Penet, France, by brevet, confirmed by Congress, October 14, 1776; John Fitzgerald, Virginia, November, 1776; George Johnston, Virginia, January 20, 1777; John Walker, North Carolina, extra aide, February 19, 1777; Alexander Hamilton, New York, March 1, 1777; Richard Kidder Meade, Virginia, March 12, 1777; Presley Peter Thornton, Virginia, extra aide, September 6, 1777; John Laurens, South Carolina, volunteer extra aide, September 6, 1777, given rank March 29, 1779; James McHenry, Maryland, Assistant Secretary, May 15, 1778; Tench Tilghman, Maryland, June 21, 1780, (Tilghman had however, been serving as volunteer aide without rank or pay since August, 1776); David Humphreys, Connecticut, June 23, 1780; Richard Varick, New York, Recording Secretary, May 25, 1781; Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., Connecticut, Secretary, June 8, 1781; David Cobb, Massachusetts, June 15, 1781; Peregrine Fitzhugh, Virginia, extra aide, July 2, 1781; William Stephens Smith, New York, July 6, 1781; Benjamin Walker, New York, January 25, 1782; Hodijah Baylies, Massachusetts, extra aide, May 14, 1782.

During the Yorktown campaign John Parke Custis served as a volunteer aide, but without rank, pay or appointment, so that he cannot properly be included in the above list.

Life at Headquarters was an exciting one; the aides were an hard riding, hard

working little group, and it was often-times due to the driving energy with which they delivered the Commander-in-Chief's orders that Washington's plans were successfully carried through. But, hard working as they were, it is questionable if any of them were as unsparing of themselves as were their General. The amount of work accomplished at Headquarters was enormous; often in the height of a campaign a dozen or more letters a day were written at Headquarters. Let anyone try to write from eight to twelve letters in long hand, on vitally important matters, of from one to four folio pages in length, to Congress, to Governors of States or State Legislatures, to commanding and subordinate officers of an army, issue general orders for managing a force of from ten to fifteen thousand men, keep in the saddle for hours, enter up a daily expense account, sign warrants for the disbursement of hundreds of dollars of public funds, plan and continually revise plans for a military campaign, while striving always to keep an army supplied with food, clothing and arms and on top of all this, make perhaps a forced march and fight a battle and it easily can be seen that George Washington could have obtained hardly more than three consecutive hours of sleep in any twenty-four, during the eight years of the Revolutionary War. Had he not been a physical giant (he was about six feet two inches tall and weighed 210 pounds), he could never have stood such a strain.

The demands upon the aides at all times were varied. Almost at the beginning of the war came a peculiarly petty attempt by

the British to ignore official recognition of the Continental army by obtaining the acceptance of a letter from the British Commander-in-Chief, addressed to "George Washington, Esquire". This was checkmated by Joseph Reed, who flatly refused



Rich. Harick

to receive the letter from the flag of truce bearer. Feigning ignorance, the British flag officer asked how such communications should be addressed, but Reed cleverly avoided a possible pitfall and replied that his general's name and rank were well known, and that the proper form of address could easily be imagined. The effect of the little en-

counter was sufficient; all further letters to Washington from the British authorities bore a proper address. A more important diplomatic accomplishment was the mission of Hamilton, who with Caleb Gibbs travelled through the biting, winter weather of upper New York State to obtain needed reënforcements for Washington from Gates, after the Saratoga victory, when the latter no longer needed a large force. Gates, puffed up with vain-glorious pride, talked largely of a winter campaign against Ticonderoga and delayed obeying Washington's orders. Hamilton by sheer mental dominance succeeded in dragging Morgan's splendid rifle regiment from Gates' reluctant grasp and by pressure in other directions combined with a bit of luck, succeeded in forwarding state troops and militia enough to Washington, without displaying the plenary power with which he had been invested. To have overridden Gates at that particular time and by such means might have split the army into factions and caused great mischief to the colonial cause. Of all of Hamilton's triumphs of management it is doubtful if any of those in his after life exceeded the careful genius and self-repression of this youthful diplomacy.

One of the more pleasant features of life at Headquarters were the times when the army was in winter quarters and Mrs. Washington visited the General. It was the duty of one of the aides to meet her, usually an hundred miles or so away and escort her to camp. When spring approached and the army took the field again, Mrs. Washington returned to Mount Vernon and an aide accompanied her on the way until all the country, in which there was danger from the enemy had been passed. It may easily be assumed that the honor and pleasure of this escort duty was a coveted one with the aides.

But there were many distasteful as well as pleasant experiences in the busy days at Headquarters, and one of these is pictured for us in a succinct and grimly vivid way by Major Caleb Gibbs. In his diary, which he kept in an exasperatingly haphazard way, is this account of the execution of Major John André, the Adjutant General of the British Army. Under date of October 2, 1780, Gibbs wrote: "At 12 o'clock P.M. Major Andrie, Adj't.Genl. to the B.Army was executed persuant to his sentence determined by a board of Genl. Officers. As soon as he got into the cart he said with a firm composure of mind 'that he was perfectly reconciled to his Death, but not quite to the mode'—he look around & adres'd himself to the officer of the Guard & said with a smile 'It is but for a moment, Sir' he seem not in the least agitated in his last moments, not one moment before he was turn off he was asked if he had any [thing] to say as time would be allowed him for that purpose he said nothing more than he call on all the gentlemen present to bear witness that he died like a brave man—& did."

There are many curious and interesting sidelights to be found in an examination of the Revolutionary War from the standpoint of the work of the aides-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief. In winter quarters, or in the field, under fire, they were the men upon whom Washington first placed dependence, and there is no record of a failure of that dependence. The aides, apparently, were allowed considerable latitude in management, and the working arrangements at Headquarters seems to have been left entirely to them. With the advent of each new aide into the "Family" all the drudgery of writing seems to have been bequeathed him at once by the older aides, and the new man's gradual emancipation from the more confining tasks, as he became accustomed to

the situation, can be followed easily in the record drafts of the Headquarters' papers. The aides examined deserters and prisoners, checked accounts, kept record of the warrants drawn and sums received from the Paymaster General, carried and delivered orders, translated the French and Spanish letters, arranged for the location of Headquarters, were the *liaison* officers between the Continental Army and the French auxiliary troops, and managed the Headquarters correspondence, this last in itself, a colossal task.

There was but one aide who parted from Washington in anger, and that one was Hamilton. Imperious by nature and quick tempered in the extreme, without the control that later years brought to him, Hamilton resigned in a huff in 1780. Both men were somewhat to blame, Washington seems to have displayed some of the petulance so usual with advancing years and Hamilton the quick resentment of hot youth; but that Washington bore no grudge and that Hamilton was ashamed of his hastiness is quite evident from the life-long friendship that afterwards existed between the two men. The Marquis de Lafayette was the unconscious cause of the rupture and this, undoubtedly, had much to do with Washington's willingness to forget the incident. He unbent almost immediately and did all that could reasonably be expected toward adjusting matters; it was Hamilton's obstinacy and youthful pride that forced the separation, and this places the greater share of the blame upon his shoulders. The correspondence between the two men, a short while thereafter, when Hamilton wished to return to the army is well worth reading. There was the unsurmountable difficulty of seniority of rank, so Hamilton promptly volunteered and had the supreme satisfaction of commanding one of the

storming parties against the British redoubts at Yorktown. Another incident of great interest in the story of the "Family" is an example of Washington's high sense of justice and sensitiveness to the honor of a fellow soldier. Richard Varick, aide-de-camp to Benedict Arnold at the time of Arnold's treason, though cleared by court-martial of all complicity in the matter, found himself still an object of suspicion to his fellow countrymen. He asked Washington to publish the findings of his trial and to add a certificate as to Varick's character, to stop the mouth of slander. Washington had neither the money nor the authority to do such a thing, but he had been considering, for some time, the need and advantage of having the huge mass of his papers at Headquarters properly classified and arranged. The bulk of them was great and there had been no time in which to file them with system. He could not comply with Varick's request, but he did infinitely better, he obtained the sanction of Congress to employ a Recording Secretary, and he appointed Richard Varick to the position.

As Recording Secretary, Varick had complete charge and control of all the confidential records of the army. Against such proof of Washington's confidence no slanderous whisper could live. The magnificent piece of work performed by Varick and the clerks employed by him still exists in the form of forty-four folio volumes of beautiful penmanship, of 300 or more pages each, that are known to historians as the "Varick Transcript" and are of lasting value to American history.

There is not a name in the entire list of aides that does not bear with it an honorable record of patriotic service and every one of those young men are deserving of having their names forever linked with that of the Commander-in-Chief of the

Continental Army. Every one of them was appreciated and well liked by his General, and every one of them received at one time or another during his service, some mark of commendation from Washington. The highest honor granted to any aide during the war was conferred upon Tench Tilghman. The day Cornwallis surrendered Tilghman vaulted into the saddle and galloped north for Philadelphia, bearing Washington's official despatches announcing to Congress the victory that ended the war. Shortly after midnight of the fourth day Tilghman rode into the city. It was rapid travelling from the Virginia peninsula and, in the early morning hours, Congress, the city and later the nation awoke to the realization that the war was over and independence won.

Congress voted Tilghman a horse, properly caparisoned and an elegant sword, in testimony of its opinion of his merit and ability; but the greatest honor had already been conferred upon him when Washington selected him to carry the news of such a victory to the Government. David Humphreys was later sent to deliver to Congress the British flags captured at Yorktown and Congress rewarded him with a sword. George Baylor and John Laurens had formerly been honored by Congress. Baylor was voted a horse, properly caparisoned, when he brought the news of the Trenton victory, and Laurens was voted a commission as lieutenant-colonel, and Washington was instructed to give him a command as soon as a proper one was available. This honor Laurens declined. He was then serving as a volunteer on the staff at Headquarters, and in due course he was regularly commissioned a lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp. These four were the only aides granted honors by Congress.

Three of the aides were wounded while serving at Headquarters. Samuel Blatchley Webb was shot twice; once at White Plains and once at Trenton; John Fitzgerald was wounded at Monmouth and Laurens was wounded both at Germantown and Monmouth. Webb may be considered the unlucky aide. He had been wounded at Bunker Hill, later at White Plains and next at Trenton; he became colonel of one of the Sixteen Additional Continental Regiments after leaving Headquarters and was captured by the British and remained a prisoner of war for three years before he could obtain an exchange.

After Yorktown little of a military nature remained to be done and, though the war dragged on for two years more, the inevitable end was plain, even to Great Britain. Washington purposely avoided bringing on another capital engagement in the field with its consequent loss of life to no better end than that which was already assured, and even the French army left America a year before peace was finally declared.

Washington's military "Family" disbanded at Annapolis, Maryland, December 23, 1783, when the Commander-in-Chief resigned his commission in an address, the formality of which gives little indication of the feeling beneath the measured words. In that address Washington pays the tribute of public acknowledgement to his aides in these words:

"While I repeat my obligations to the army in general, I should do injustice to my own feelings not to acknowledge in this place the peculiar services and distinguished merits of the gentlemen who have been attached to my person during the war. It was impossible the choice of confidential officers to compose my family should have been more fortunate. Permit me, Sir, to recommend in particular those who

have continued in the service to the present moment, as worthy of the favorable patronage of Congress."

Humphreys, Cobb and Walker were with the General on the day of his resignation; rode with him from Annapolis to Mount Vernon and were guests at Washington's first Christmas at home for eight years. Unexpectedly to them the General advanced \$100 to each to help defray the travelling expenses to their

homes. They set out December 28th. Trotting down the private road to the Alexandria turnpike, they checked their horses at the gate, to look back across the snow-covered lawn, and it seems most fitting that the final picture of the Revolutionary War should be that of three aides-de-camp, clad in their faded Continental uniforms, waving farewell to the tall figure of the Commander-in-Chief, framed in the doorway of historic Mount Vernon.



PRIZE WINNERS IN THE D. A. R. MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST

To Be Announced in the February, 1923, Magazine

Announcement will be made in the February, 1923, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE of the States winning prizes offered by the Committee, Mrs. Charles White Nash, Chairman, appointed to handle the Colonel Walter Scott One Thousand Dollar Prize Fund.

The contest to secure DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE subscriptions closed on December 31, 1922.

The terms of the contest were as follows:

Four prizes to be awarded to the states securing the greatest number of subscriptions in proportion to their membership. The states have been arranged in four groups, thusly:

First group—states having a membership of over 5000—New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, Connecticut, Missouri, Iowa. Prize offered, \$125.

Second group—states having a membership of from two to three thousand—Michigan,

Georgia, Indiana, California, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Texas, Wisconsin, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Kansas, Nebraska. Prize offered, \$100.

Third group—states having a membership of from one to two thousand—Vermont, Tennessee, Maine, Colorado, Virginia, Kentucky, Washington, Minnesota, North Carolina, West Virginia, Alabama, Rhode Island, Maryland, Oklahoma, and Mississippi. Prize offered, \$100.

Fourth group—states having a membership of less than one thousand—Oregon, Florida, Arkansas, Montana, South Dakota, Louisiana, Idaho, North Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Delaware, Arizona, Hawaii, Orient, Philippine Islands, Cuba, and Nevada. Prize offered, \$75.

The prizes will be awarded to the successful states during the 32nd Continental Congress.

EVA V. M. BISSELL,
National Chairman, Magazine Committee.





A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



INCE my last message went to press, our Society has lost its beloved and honored member, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

Mrs. Lockwood died at Plymouth, Massachusetts, on November 9th, in her ninety-third year. To her we owe that initial inspiration, that far-seeing vision which founded our Society and made it what it is today. From the days when her inspired pen stirred the patriotism of the founders and organizers of our Society, she gave herself heart and soul to its interests. She was its inspiration and guiding spirit, lovingly heeded by all administrations as they came and went. From its very beginning she gave her life, literally, to our Society, until failing health kept her from our meetings, but it did not divert her mind and heart from dwelling upon thoughts of her "girls."

The "Little Mother" of our Society she was and ever will be, and she will live in our hearts as long as our Society endures.

We have had a great and wonderful past. As we look back to that little group of women who planned our Society and laid down the broad and comprehensive lines of its work, and then look at our Society as it is today, we can well believe that God raised them up for service to our Country in the hours of her greatest need.

In 1890 they founded a Society which more than any other was unconsciously preparing our country for 1914 and the even more stormy times since then. They renewed the spirit of our ancestors; they awakened a dormant patriotism; they brought us back to the ideals which built up the nation; they helped largely to arouse the soul of the nation once more to the things of the spirit, the things that America stands for in the world, the things that made us a nation, dedicated to liberty, equality and fraternity. This awakening of America's soul

carried us in triumph through the World War and will carry us, please God, through the still greater conflicts that are even now dimly seen in the future.

When we look back, I say, to that organizing meeting of eighteen women and then look around us at the 132,000 members in every state of the union, in our insular possessions and in foreign countries, can we fail to believe that God meant our Society to be a mighty power for truth, righteousness and pure patriotism in our country today?

This is a solemn thought at the beginning of the New Year. What shall we do with our Power? We have 132,000 active members and property worth one million dollars, without counting the property of states and chapters throughout the country. How shall we administer our stewardship? For it is a stewardship, in the service of Home and Country; we are not working for ourselves.

A new year of opportunity is opening out before us. Make the most of it. Let us all pull together, every state and every chapter, and give our first attention to our Society's *work*, its high patriotic mission as an organization. Our social functions, our political contests are not our first aim—our patriotic work is our great underlying motive-power, our deeper meaning as a Society. Let us give it our "everlasting team-work," each chapter doing its share. We have big things ahead of us to be faithfully carried on.

We have the Manual and the fund for new editions. This is one of the biggest constructive works that we have done. Its influence is far reaching. The new English edition is now in the hands of the printer. It will be even more helpful to the foreigner and to the American than the first edition. For, remember, the education of the foreigner in American ideals means America's self-preservation.

Then we have our other work at Ellis Island among the detained women and children. Their first impressions of America are obtained at Ellis Island. We can help to make these impressions happy ones. The two dollars per chapter which we have asked from each state for the salary of a worker among them, and for supplies, is but a small sum, but it will accomplish untold good. It will put a human touch, where now there is only a dreaded place of detention.

And then we have the Southern Mountaineers, our Americans of the old stock. More and more I look to this sturdy race for the salvation of America, with the Anglo-Saxon background of our country, with large families, and the Bible of their ancestors and ours. They will hold America true to her traditions if they are but given the chance—the open door of opportunity. "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help."

America, beset with foes within, is looking to the southern mountains for her help, and it will come.

Then we have other schools and colleges on our official list. The Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial dormitory at Oxford College should not be forgotten. The wife of a President of the United States was our first President General. This gave us prestige in the beginning which would not otherwise have been ours. It is most fitting to work for her memorial.

Recently I have been to the American International College in Springfield, Massachusetts, and I cannot speak too highly of its splendid influence on the foreign-born student there. I

cannot praise too highly the fine American spirit of the place and the fine, eager, earnest spirit of the student body. Alert, hungry for knowledge, aglow with the real soul of America that shines from their faces, reflected from the teaching about America which they receive, they will go back to their people with America's message of freedom and opportunity.

These are but a few of the things we have to do. Space forbids mention of more.

Let the New Year be full of work accomplished. Our Society is one of the greatest American forces, standing for the ideals of the fathers, untouched by radicalism, unweakened by the socialist's theory of internationalism. Forces on both sides seem to be gathering themselves together for a great conflict of social theories. Radicalism on one side has concentrated its energies on a minority bloc that threatens our institutions even in our Congress itself. On the other, the conservative forces that made America a nation must be on guard and awake, else what the Pilgrim and Cavalier built up will be torn down and nothing but a communist "paradise" of unworkable theories put in its place. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Be awake and prepared. Thus shall the New Year be full from end to end of blessing for our Country because of its loyal guardians, among whom there are none more loyal than the Daughters of the American Revolution.

I wish you all a blessed New Year, full of God's gladness.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.





THE DULANYS OF MARYLAND IN PROVINCIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY TIMES

By W. D. H.



In writing the story of the life of Daniel Dulany, the first of his name in Maryland, the charm of romance seems to have been dimmed by the splendor of achievement, for historians appear to have been so much occupied in recording his brilliant services to the public that they have left much concerning his interesting family and social life of their subject out in their chronicles. We know that he came into the Province a little over two hundred and twenty years ago; we know that he was born in Queen's County, Ireland, in 1686; we know, too, that he had already been prepared to be entered as a student at Trinity College, Dublin, that celebrated seat of learning which has furnished so many brilliant men, and that, here I use the exact word of his grandson, written on the fly-leaf of his Bible, that his grandfather had left his home in Ireland because it had become "uneasy," owing to the presence in it of a step-mother. So a difference occurred between the father and son, and the son turned his face towards the New World, burning his bridges behind him, and as far as there is now any record, he did not keep in correspondence with any member of his immediate family or leave even traditions of them to his children. One member only of his family appears to have broken the silence, and he was his cousin-german, Patrick Delany, the celebrated Dean of

Down, so well known in his time both for the clever pen he wielded and for having a charming wife, who was a special friend of Queen Charlotte, the wife of George III.

The youthful Daniel Dulany had hardly landed in this country, without friends and without resources, when, as if by magic, Colonel George Plater, of St. Mary's County (Maryland), appeared upon the scene, and evinced great interest in the youth. Colonel Plater was then one of the foremost barristers of Maryland, and he had young Dulany follow the study of the law in his office, and it is interesting to record that, some years later, the former patron became the father-in-law of the already brilliant barrister whom he had befriended when unknown and untried by the battle of life. But this union was destined to be of short duration, and no children were born of it. It may be noted here that about the time of this marriage the Honorable George Plater held the eminent office of Attorney-General of the Province, and that in after years, Daniel Dulany filled the same office with distinguished ability. Daniel Dulany was admitted to the bar of Maryland in 1709, and his success in the practice of his profession may be measured by the fact that he was enabled to go over to London and be entered as a student at Gray's Inn in 1716, thus furnishing himself with what was so unusual in those days—a practical knowledge of

the laws of both countries. It was upon his return to America, crowned with many legal laurels, that Miss Plater gave him her hand in marriage.

The variety of the offices held by him during the next almost forty years, are eloquent testimony to the wide range of his abilities and the unswerving confidence placed in him by the Proprietary and the people. Among these offices were Alderman, City Councillor, Recorder of Annapolis, Attorney-General, Judge of the Admiralty, Commissary-General, Receiver-General, and Councillor of the Province.

During the twenty years when he was a member of the lower house of the Assembly, and, later, when he was for many years and until the time of his death, a member of the upper house, no question of vital importance was argued that Daniel Dulany did not take an active part in the discussion, giving the great weight of his staunch support to the Proprietary and the Governor, without failing for a moment in his loyalty to the people. A signal instance of this loyalty is to be found in his famous publication

entitled "The Rights of the Inhabitants of Maryland to the Benefit of the English Law."

In a letter, which I believe is still preserved, the Dean of Down asked his cousin, Daniel Dulany, why he changed the spelling of his name of Delany to Dulany, but, of course the answer, if ever given, did not remain among the papers which have been treasured on this side of the Atlantic. One fact is known in connection with the change. It is, that it was not made until many years after his first arrival in this country.

Daniel Dulany's second marriage took place in

1720, when he

was twenty-four years old and in the full expansion of his intellectual fructivity and recognized eminence as a barrister. His wife was Rebecca (1696-1737) the daughter of Colonel Walter Smith (—1711) and Rachel Hall (1670-1730), both of Calvert County, Maryland. Colonel Walter Smith was the son of Richard Smith, Attorney-General of Maryland, who arrived in Maryland in 1649 and engaged in the practice of law. He served as lieutenant of the Provincial Militia, was



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

DANIEL DULANY, BORN IN QUEEN'S COUNTY, IRELAND, IN 1686,
DIED IN ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND, DECEMBER 5, 1753

commissioned Attorney General of the Province on September 28, 1657, and was a member of the House of Burgesses, Calvert County, in 1660-1667. His estate bordered on the Patuxent River and in 1658 he purchased land on St. Leonard's Creek, where he died. His son Walter, also held many important offices of trust and emolument in the Province.

Of the marriage of Daniel Dulany and Rebecca Smith there were six children: (1) Daniel, who married Rebecca Tasker. (2) Rebecca, who married James Paul Heath. (3) Rachel, who married 1st, William Knight, 2nd, Rev. Henry Addison, M.A. (4) Dennis, who died unmarried. (5) Mary, who married, 1st, Doctor Hamilton, of Annapolis, and 2nd, William Murdock. (6) Walter, who married Mary Grafton.

Of Dulany's home-life we know very little, but from the benevolence which he showed so consistently during his public career, his life at home must have been very beautiful, especially as it was shared with one for the space of seventeen years to whom he paid the following tribute in the inscription on the splendid sар-

phagus-like tomb-stone which he erected to her memory in St. Anne's church-yard at Annapolis:

"Here lies the remains of Rebecca, late wife of Daniel Dulany, of Annapolis, the fourth daughter of Colonel Walter Smith. She faithfully and diligently discharged her duty in all relations of Daughter and Wife, Mother, Friend and Neighbor. She was virtuous and charitable. She lived an unblemished life and died universally lamented the 18th of March, 1737, aged forty years."

At the time of Rebecca Dulany's death, her eldest child, Daniel Dulany, Jr., was only sixteen years old, and the youngest child, Walter Dulany, scarcely six.

Five years later, Daniel Dulany took unto himself a third wife. She was Henrietta Maria Lloyd Chew, daughter of Philemon



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.
REBECCA SMITH, WIFE OF DANIEL DULANY, SR.

Lloyd, of Wye, that famous estate in lower Maryland, which I may say in passing, was already in the possession of the Lloyds when Governor Leonard Calvert brought the first colonists with him to the Province. The Lloyds had crossed over from Virginia, and a member of the family told me about ten years ago, that the estate had come down from father to son, in a direct line for eleven generations.

Daniel Dulany died in Annapolis on December 5, 1753, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and is buried beside his second wife, Rebecca (Smith) Dulany, and the monument erected to them bears the Dulany escutcheon quartered with the Smith armorial bearings. His pall was supported by the Governor of the Province, four members of the Honorable Council, and the Mayor of Annapolis.

Daniel Dulany, the younger, was born at Annapolis on July 19, 1721. He was educated at Eton and at Claire Hall, Cambridge, England, and was entered at the Temple. Returning to America, he was admitted to the bar of Maryland in 1747. For many years he held the office of Secretary of the Province, and relinquished it only at the close of the Proprietary Government. The study and practise of the law seemed to have been a ruling passion. He devoted so much of his time to a mastery of the great truths of the law, and then to their elucidation, that the bustle of public life seldom reached him, though upon occasions when he considered the vital interests of the people were involved, he lifted his voice

with the clearness of a clarion call to protect their freedom. A signal instance which occurred in 1765, when he published his memorable pamphlet entitled: "Considerations on the propriety of imposing taxes on the British Colonies for the purpose of raising a revenue by Act of Parliament." This masterly exposi-

tion of the right of the colonists to have a voice in the imposition of taxes levied upon them created a furor of enthusiasm throughout this country, and widespread approval among the thinkers in England.

It may be said without contradiction, that it was mainly through the influence of Daniel Dulany that, to use the words of a well-known historian, "The Province of

Maryland was never polluted even by an attempt to execute the Stamp Act."

It was not for several years afterwards that Daniel Dulany again entered the arena. Then Charles Carroll was his antagonist. McMahon, in his account of the encounter, says that Charles Carroll entered upon the combat to fight against "one who was accustomed to victory, and from whom defeat would not mean disgrace." The arguments advanced by



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE DANIEL DULANY, 2ND



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.
BENJAMIN TASKER DULANY, BORN 1754, DIED 1819



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.
ELIZABETH FRENCH, WIFE OF BENJAMIN TASKER DULANY

both were profound and brilliant, and carried on for months in the newspapers, as was the custom of the times. Charles Carroll, however, won. The celebrated dispute was over the fixing of fees received by the high officials in place of salaries. Finally, the two Houses found it impossible to come to an agreement upon the matter, and the Governor then exercised, as he thought, his prerogative, prorogued the legislature and established the fees by proclamation. Daniel Dulany upheld the opinion that the Governor was acting within the power conferred upon him, but his argument was defeated. For years the question had been agitated, and finally, became a burning one, and was only settled in 1773 against the authority of the Governor. The next occasion when Daniel Dulany appeared prominently before the public was in the following year (1774). Great excitement was prevailing over the "Vestry Act," in which the question of taxation was again involved, and Mr. Dulany upheld the contention of the Clergy, and his opinions which have been preserved, says one eminent writer whose work I have

before me, "fully justified the reputation which the 'considerations' gave it."

Daniel Dulany died in Baltimore in 1797, and his body rested for many years in St. Paul's church-yard there, but when the old church was torn down, his remains and the massive monument which had been placed above them were removed to the present cemetery of St. Paul's in

Baltimore.
Upon the monument is the following inscription:

"In memory of the Hon: Daniel Dulany Esq: barrister-at-law, who with great integrity and honour for many years, discharged the important appointment of Commissary-General, Secretary of Maryland, and one of the Proprietary Council. In private life he was beloved, and died regretted, March 19th, 1797, aged 75 years and eight months. Rebecca his wife, daughter of the late Benjamin Tasker, Esq., of Annapolis, caused this tomb to be erected."



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.
REBECCA TASKER, WIFE OF THE HONORABLE DANIEL DULANY, 2ND,
BORN 1724, DIED 1822

Anne Tasker, the wife of Daniel Dulany, the younger, was the daughter and co-heiress of the Honorable Benjamin Tasker, who was for thirty years president of the council of Maryland and at one time acting Governor of the Province. Benjamin Tasker was the son of Thomas Tasker who came to the Province from England, and filled for many years the office of Treasurer of Mary-

land. He married the widow of John Brooke, of the distinguished English family of Brooke de la Brooke. Her maiden name was Rebecca Isaac, and she came to Maryland in 1670, and must have been attractive, as she made two brilliant marriages within the short space of six years after her arrival in this country. She remained on intimate and affectionate terms with her first husband's family after her second marriage. Her only daughter, Elizabeth Tasker, married a nephew of John Brooke, Mrs. Tasker's first husband.

Benjamin Tasker's wife was Anne Bladen, daughter of William Bladen and Anne Van Sweringen, whose father, Gerard Van Sweringen, was of noble origin. He was born in Holland, and, came to this country when very young. William Bladen was the son of Nathaniel Bladen, barrister, of London and Isabella Fairfax, daughter of Sir William Fairfax of Streeton, Yorkshire, England. He came to this country when only nineteen—and from the time he was twenty-one until his death, which occurred when he was forty-eight years of age, he was

entrusted with so many offices of responsibility and dignity that there can be no doubt of his marked ability. Among the offices held by him were Secretary of the Province, Attorney General, and Clerk of the Council.

The house which Daniel Dulany built at Annapolis was erected under the supervision of an Englishman named Watts, who came over to America in 1728, and the seven acres of gardens around it were washed by the waters of the Severn River. This estate passed out of the possession of the Dulany family in 1808, when the Federal Government purchased it for part of the U. S. Naval Academy. The venerable mansion is no longer standing. It fell amid the execration of Superintendent



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.
REBECCA ANNE DE LA SERRE, ADOPTED BY HER UNCLE, DANIEL DULANY, 3RD. SHE LATER MARRIED SIR RICHARD HUNTER, KNIGHT

the people, and the then of the Naval Academy had cause to regret giving the order for its demolition. "Hunting-Ridge," a broad estate about six miles from Baltimore, was a favorite country-seat of the elder Daniel Dulany, and it was to this estate that Daniel Dulany, the younger, retired at the time of the Revolution. "Prospect Hall," near Frederick, and "Oxon Hill," on the

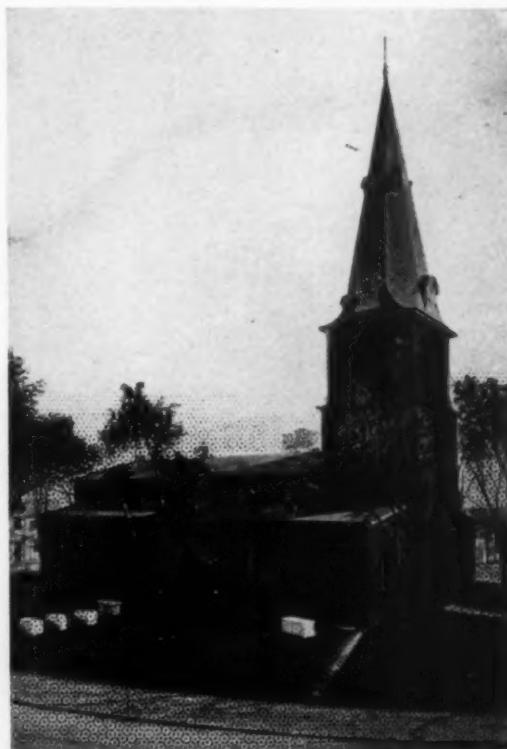
Potomac opposite Alexandria, were also old Dulany places. "Dulany's Manor," when owned by the elder Daniel Dulany, embraced twenty thousand acres; the portion of five thousand acres in Baltimore County which he bequeathed to his son, Walter Dulany, is still known as "Dulany's Valley"; his son, Dennis Dulany, who died unmarried at the beginning of the Revolution, left his portion to his sister - in - law, Mary Grafton Dulany, the widow of Walter Dulany, but the inheritance of her Tory sons was confiscated, though Congress allowed four hundred acres to each of her three daughters.

Walter Dulany, the sixth and youngest child of Daniel Dulany and Rebecca Smith, married the very lovely and saintly Mary Grafton, daughter of Richard Grafton. The children of Walter Dulany and Mary Grafton were: (1) Walter Dulany, who married Elisabeth Brice Dulany, the widow of his half-uncle, Lloyd Dulany; (2) Grafton Lloyd Dulany; (3) Daniel Dulany; (4) Rebecca Dulany, who married first Thomas

Addison and second Captain Thomas Hanson of the Revolutionary Army; (5) Mary Dulany, who married George Mason Lee Fitzhugh; (6) Catherine Dulany, who married Horace Belt; (7) Peggy Dulany, who married Reverend John Montgomery.

Walter Dulany, Sr., was called upon to fill the important position of Comm issary-General, made vacant by the resignation of his father, and his brother, Dennis Dulany, who was never married, was given the desirable office of Clerk of Cecil County at the time of his father's death. Fortunately, many letters have been preserved which were exchanged between Walter Dulany's wife and her charmingly vivacious daughters, which show, all unconsciously,

how beautiful their home-life was, and how superior they were to the reverses of fortune which they experienced after 1774, in which year Walter Dulany died, and his three sons were out of the country. But it is pleasant to record that after the war was over the Government of the United States generously granted to the daughters the indem-



OLD ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, ANNAPOLIS, MD., WITH TOMBS OF THE DULANY'S IN FOREGROUND

nity above stated for having confiscated the tract of seven thousand acres left by their father. The rare beauty both of feature and of soul transmitted to so many of Mary Grafton Dulany's descendants has been so exceptional that they deserve a special tribute—but a tribute offered only by a master hand.

already received a most careful training, first at Eton, and then Cambridge, and was still pursuing his studies in the great courts of Law of that country, when the Revolutionary War broke out, but, like his father, he believed that less drastic measures should have been taken by the Colonists to secure their rights, so he



THE DULANY MANSION AT ANNAPOLIS, MD., ERECTED ABOUT 1735. THE GROUNDS WERE PURCHASED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE NAVAL ACADEMY, AND THE OLD MANSION WAS USED FOR A TIME AS THE QUARTERS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY

Lloyd Dulany, the only son of Daniel Dulany, the elder, and Henrietta Maria Lloyd, married Elisabeth, daughter of John Brice and Sarah (Frisby) Brice, of Annapolis, but did not long survive his marriage. He was killed in a duel fought in Hyde Park, London, by the Rev. Benedict Allen, of Maryland, and left no children. His widow married, several years later, his nephew, Walter Dulany, eldest son of Walter Dulany and Mary Grafton.

Daniel Dulany, the eldest son of Daniel Dulany, "the younger," had been for many years in England where he had

did not join in the mighty struggle, nor did he afterwards forswear allegiance to the British Flag.

Benjamin Tasker Dulany, unlike his elder brother, was in full sympathy with the Colonists, and he joined the Army in Virginia, and threw himself into the mighty struggle with all the ardor of youth and all the abandon of a reckless nature, upon which he put no curb throughout his long life. He had the interesting distinction of having the hand of the lovely Elisabeth French given to him in marriage, when he was but nineteen years old and she but sixteen, by

General George Washington, who had been her guardian since the death of her father, Daniel French, and of the marriage General Washington says in a letter to a friend: "Our celebrated fortune, Miss French, whom half the world was in pursuit of, gave her hand . . . to Mr. Ben. Dulany of Md." Elisabeth French was the only child of Daniel French of "Claremont," in Fairfax County, Virginia, and his wife, Penelope Manley, also of Virginia. It was owing, in no small measure, to the fact that the vast estates in that colony, brought to him by his youthful bride, that Benjamin Dulany identified himself with Virginia rather than Maryland from the time of his marriage.

After this marriage, Mr. Dulany presented to General Washington the celebrated horse called "Blueskin," which the General rode throughout the Revolutionary War, and at the close of the War, he returned it, with the following note to Mrs. Dulany:

"General Washington presents his best respects to Mrs. Dulany with the horse, Blueskin, which he wishes was better worth her acceptance. Marks of antiquity have supplied the place of those beauties with which nothing but the recollection of which, and of his having been the favorite of Mr. Dulany's of the days of his courtship, can reconcile her to the meagre appearance he now makes.

"Mrs. Washington presents her compliments and thanks to Mrs. Dulany for the Roots of Scarcity."

Benjamin Dulany was a great lover of horses, and widely noted for his splendid mounts and for the six-in-hand which he drove with acknowledged skill, but often with surprising daring.

At the close of the War, though no longer entitled to a share in the vast estates once owned by his father (the tracts of the confiscated lands alone sold at public auction by the newly established

Government for £84,602) owing to the great wealth of his wife, Elisabeth French, the young couple was enabled to indulge their tastes for elegance and luxury, and each of their eleven children was provided with handsome estates in Vir-



PARISH CHURCH, PATCHING, ENGLAND, WHICH CONTAIN THE REMAINS OF REBECCA TASKER DULANY, THOSE OF HER SON, DANIEL AND HER DAUGHTER ANNE

ginia. The favorite country seat of Benjamin Dulany and his wife was "Shuters Hill," a short mile from Alexandria, with a splendid view of the Capitol, but that mighty building has arisen in its pallid beauty since their time. About three miles from Alexandria is "Claremont," named for the old estate of the Frenches in Ireland, of which family Lord de Freyne is the head. There Elisabeth French was born, and there her father, Daniel French, was buried, and on his large, flat grave-stone it is recorded that he died in 1771, in the fortieth year of his age.

As has already been stated, Daniel Dulany 3rd had come to Maryland at the time of his father's death and his mother, Rebecca Tasker Dulany, accompanied

him on his return to Europe. His house in London was in Downing Street, the exclusive little street near White Hall Palace, with only six or eight houses in it, two of which have been thrown into one and are so widely known today as the British Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mrs. Dulany, his mother, had her principal residence on the Grand Parade at Brighton, which in those days was very fashionable, and a villa, called to this day, "Dulany's Cottage," about a mile from that then gay resort.

Mrs. Dulany's home was for twenty-five years a meeting-place for many of her old friends and relatives living in that country, and during that time her cousin, Harriet Bladen, daughter of her uncle, Thomas Bladen, Governor of Maryland, had married the Earl of Essex. Mary Caton, also of Maryland, who was the wife of the Marquess of Wellesley, the elder brother of the great Duke of Wellington, was among the intimate friends. It was from the house of the Marquess of Wellesley that Mrs. Dulany's granddaughter was married shortly after the death of her mother.

Mrs. Rebecca Tasker Dulany's only daughter, Anne Dulany, had married in America, shortly before her mother went to live in England, a dashing French officer by the name of de la Serre, but he vanished soon afterwards as completely as if he had never existed, save that there was a child born of the marriage. All efforts through years following his mysterious disappearance proved unavailing, and in the course of time, the wife he had deserted, by due process of the British law, resumed her maiden name and was afterwards known as Mrs. Dulany, and the child, Rebecca Anne de la Serre, was legally adopted by her uncle, Daniel Dulany, taking his name and afterward inheriting his large fortune.

The grounds of "Dulany Cottage" reached almost to the little parochial church at Paching, and here beneath the floor before the High Altar is the vault containing the remains of Rebecca Tasker Dulany and those of her son, Daniel Dulany, and of her daughter Anne Dulany, and of the latter's daughter, Rebecca Anne de la Serre Dulany, who was the wife of Sir Richard Hunter. In the right transept are mural tablets with the following inscriptions:

"Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Anne Dulany this monument is erected by her devoted and affectionate daughter, March 1835.

Rebecca Anne Dulany Hunter, wife of Sir Richard Hunter, Knight and daughter of the above Anne Dulany, died 29th of March 1835. Aged forty two years.

Of her kindly and generous spirit, deriving its highest sanction from a sense of Christian duty, she found her chief refreshment and delight during a life of much bodily weakness and suffering, in the unostentatious performance of works of charity and mercy, while the unaffected simplicity of her manners endeared her to the hearts of all with whom she was engaged in social intercourse. Deeply imbued with the principles of Christian truth, and resting in humble thankfulness on the support and consolation of the Gospel, she resigned her soul in peace in the steadfast hope of a blessed resurrection through the merits of Christ her Saviour."

Inscription of tablet on the opposite side reads:

"Sacred to the memory of Rebecca Tasker Dulany, who was for a series of years the beloved wife, and afterwards the faithful relict of the late Honorable Daniel Dulany, Secretary and Member of the Council of the Province of Maryland, North America. She calmly resigned her soul to God the 29th of August 1822 at the advanced age of ninety eight years."

In the same vault are deposited the remains of their eldest son Daniel Dulany, Esq., late of Downing Street, Westminster, and the beloved and deeply lamented brother of Mrs. Dulany of Brighton. He died the 12th day of August, 1824, in the seventy-third year of his age.

"This tablet was erected as a small but sincere tribute of filial and sisterly affection by

her who knows best how to appreciate the amiable qualities of those whose loss she deplores."

In the same vault are deposited the remains of Anne, the only daughter who survived Daniel and Rebecca Tasker Dulany. She died at Brighton the 2nd of August, 1828.

Benjamin Tasker Dulany, who died in 1819, and Elisabeth French Dulany, his widow, who survived him many years, are buried at "Shuter's Hill," Va., and her long life which at the commencement was so brilliant, was serene and lovely at its close.



PUBLICATION OF D. A. R. REMEMBRANCE BOOK DISCONTINUED

By a vote of the 31st Continental Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the semi-annual publication of the Remembrance Book has been discontinued.

In its place a Book of Remembrance will be kept in the Library of Memorial Continental Hall. In it will be registered a list, alphabetically arranged, of deceased

members of the National Society. The names of the persons, date of death, and name of chapters will be recorded. No obituary notices will be included, except in the case of National and Ex-national Officers of the Society.

The Book of Remembrance will be compiled under the supervision of the Chaplain General.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution records with deep sorrow the death on December 14, 1922, of Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney, Honorary Vice President General and formerly State Regent of Connecticut for fourteen years.



V. SOUTHWESTERN EXPANSION, 1840-1860.

A general account of this phase of expansion is given in Austin: *Steps in the Expansion of Our Territory*, 165-178; Sparks: *Expansion of the American People*, ch. xxvi; or Johnson: *Century of Expansion*, ch. vi.

I. THE SANTA FE TRAIL.

For the geographical characteristics of the Southwest—fertile Texas, sterile New Mexico, and the arid plains, see

Semple: *American History and its Geographic Conditions*, 168-176, 185-199.

Brigham: *Geographic Influences in American History*, 230-240.

The isolation of New Mexico from Old Mexico and the development of river transport in the United States brought Santa Fe nearer to Pittsburgh than to Vera Cruz. The Santa Fé trail, first opened about 1824, marked out under Benton's bill in 1825, was the highway of frontier trade until 1843 and the route of Kearney's expedition to conquer New Mexico.

Paxson: *Last American Frontier*, ch. iv.

Coman: *Economic Beginnings of the Far West*, ii, 75-93.

II. TEXAS.

Originally a border province between France and Spain. American colonization began with the grant to Moses Austin in 1820. By 1850 other Americans had followed to the number of fifteen thousand.

Garrison: *Westward Extension*, 22-34.

Channing: *United States*, v, 516-530.

Roosevelt: *Thomas H. Benton*, 173-183.

Mexican political troubles and essential racial differences (slavery entering as one element) led to a revolt and independence.

McMaster: *United States*, vi, 251-270.

Smith, J. H.: *Annexation of Texas*.

The first offers of annexation were refused, but fear of English and French intrigues and

desire for more land for cotton cultivation led to annexation in 1845, after much opposition. Garrison: *Westward Extension*, ch. viii and x.

Channing: v, 531-534; 541-547.

McMaster: vii, 304-331; 391-406.

Schouler: *United States*, iv, 441-451.

Wilson: *History of the American People*, iv, 104-112.

III. THE MEXICAN Cessions.

For brief accounts of the war with Mexico see:

Garrison: *Westward Extension*, ch. xv.

Channing: v, 552-563; 581-610.

Burgess: *Middle Period*, 327-339.

Smith, J. H.: *War with Mexico*, i, 284-297.

A promising movement to take "all of Mexico" was checked by Trist's unauthorized conclusion of the Treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo.

Smith, J. H.: *War with Mexico*, ii, 233-248.

The Gadsden Purchase (1853) was made to secure a future southern railroad route to the Pacific by giving the United States control of both banks of the Gila River.

McElroy, R. M.: *Winning of the Far West*, 346-348.

IV. EXPANSION AND THE CIVIL WAR.

The later phases of the slavery controversy: Texas, the Wilmot Proviso, the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Wilson: *History of the American People*, iv, 136-141; 165-189.

The Republican party, whose reason for existence was based on opposition to the extension of slavery, could not accept the various proposals for compromise by which Crittenden and others sought to avert the Civil War.

Rhodes: *United States*, iii, 262-269.

Chadwick: *Causes of the Civil War*, ch. x.



THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR MOUNTAIN GIRLS AT TAMASSEE, S. C.

By Grace Ward Calhoun



VER since the Congress of 1920, when the National Society welcomed so enthusiastically and so helpfully the industrial school for mountain girls which the South Carolina Daughters had recently established, Tamiassee has been a familiar name and a live interest to all Daughters who keep in touch with the educational work of our organization.

It took wonderful courage for a small state, then with a membership less than 2000, to undertake the establishment of a school. Yet in the face of war demands, the South Carolina Daughters pushed their project and when the cause was presented to the National Society, there was an actual school, in a completed building, and an endowment fund of \$10,000 secured by enrolling 100 Founders of Tamassee. In all of this not a single large gift was represented, the maximum being \$100.

Doubtless the task would have been infinitely easier had some fairy godmother said, "Your cause is most worthy. Here is the money to build your school." But Tamassee could never have meant as much as when it was a composite of the small contributions, the sacrifices, the heart interest of Daughters all over South Carolina. One chapter had built a chimney, one had completed the porch, another furnished a room, and still another planted the orchard, so that in addition to a general interest in the whole, the chapters had some tangible bit of Tamassee which was their very own.

Realizing how much this sense of personal ownership had meant to her own Daughters, when South Carolina presented the cause to

the National Society she did not say, "Just give us your money and let us put it where we see fit." Instead she increased the limit for the roll of Founders to 500, and further offered to any state the opportunity to place at Tamassee a building which should give its Daughters proprietorship in some definite segment of the whole.

It is a matter of great pride to all friends of Tamassee that among our Founders we have enrolled Mrs. George Maynard Minor, our President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, our former President General, many of our present and former national officers, the state organizations of Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Michigan, Rhode Island, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the National Society Children of the American Revolution. Chapters all over the country pledged on this roll, from Washington to Florida, from Maine to California and far off Honolulu, as well as every chapter in South Carolina. Illinois, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Iowa have been especially generous, each of these states having given over \$2000 to the endowment fund.

The New York Daughters have been the first to catch the vision of what united effort can do to make at Tamassee a school worthy of the strength and power of our Society, which shall be a monument to real Americans, for real Americans, by real Americans. They are now erecting a \$10,000 cottage dormitory. It was so beautifully planned that this building should be ready for the opening of school the first of October, and that immediately following the South Carolina State Conference, on November 17th, Mrs. Charles Nash, State Regent of New York, with her state committee, our President



MAIN BUILDING CONTAINING SCHOOL ROOM, LIVING
ROOMS AND DORMITORIES



FIRST ROW—MRS. HUNTER, MRS. MINOR, MRS. HANGER, MRS. CAIN; SECOND ROW—MRS. BAILEY, MRS. JONES, MRS. CALHOUN; THIRD ROW—MRS. BRYAN, MRS. BEALTON; FOURTH ROW—MRS. RICHARDSON. VISITORS AND SCHOOL BOARD

General, Mrs. Minor, and her party, together with many South Carolina Daughters, would journey to Tamassee to dedicate this building. To the great disappointment of all, the railroad strike made it impossible for the contractor to secure materials and the cottage will not be completed until the first of January. Mrs. Nash and her committee therefore postponed their visit until such time as the cottage is finished and furnished and ready to be turned over for occupancy. However, on the appointed day, Mrs. Minor and her party, including the Treasurer General, Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter; the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger; and Miss Dorothy Hunter, did make the trip to the school. They were accompanied by Mrs. Cain, State Regent of South Carolina, and several members of the Tamassee School and Advisory Board.

Leaving the train at Seneca, the party was met by the mayor of Walhalla, the president of the Walhalla Chamber of Commerce, the Regent of the Walhalla Chapter and others.

They motored from Seneca to Walhalla through the picturesque foothills of the Blue Ridge, past cotton fields with occasional bits of white still stringing from the brown bolls, and woods gorgeous in their reds and yellows. Though a perfect autumn day, the morning haze still obscured the mountains which bound the horizon to the north and west.

As the red clay road wound up from Walhalla toward Tamassee,

"Up to the hills, the far blue hills,
The strong, high hills of God,"

the blue haze began to dissolve into shadowy outlines, and soon one could distinguish the sheer slope of Old Whiteside, the crooked knob on Raben Bald, and the rounding back of Big Bear. Still nearer Tamassee Knob showed green and wooded, and on beyond curled the smoke of a forest fire. The cabins passed



BOARDING'GIRLS THE FIRST WEEK AT TAMASSEE

seemed empty. Why, certainly, for everyone had already started for the school to see for themselves whether the heralded distinguished visitors would really materialize.

Across rocky foaming Mauldin Shoals from which must some day come the power for a large plant at the school, through a little stretch of woods, and they were on D.A.R. soil. At the school they were welcomed by Miss James, the superintendent, and her little corps of teachers, and heard the girls in a song of greeting to Mrs. Minor. Then, with the girls as guides, they were conducted through the building, even to the roof for the view, and around the grounds. The whole 110 acres could not be explored, but the general plan of the New York cottage and barn inspected and the most ven-



BOARDING GIRLS IN UNIFORM SIX WEEKS AFTER SCHOOL OPENED

turesome even tramped down to the cheese factory and heard the busy chug, chug of the ram as it sent water up to the buildings.

Back again at the main building luncheon was served, and the girls sang several songs. The guests were presented with some handiwork of the pupils and with bunches of galaxy leaves, which are native to these woods. Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Hanger and Mrs. Hunter, each with sweet graciousness, then talked to the community people and the pupils. As one of the men remarked, "Pears like they's all mighty nice and friendly for bein' such high-up folks!"

Throughout this whole section the term "D.A.R." has meant "people who come to give you a school and a chance when you didn't have one." It spells opportunity. It is difficult to estimate the inspiration given to everyone by this official visit. It has translated an organization into gracious, interested personality. These girls will tell their children's children of the time they shook hands with "our" President General.

Tamassee is a young school and a small school, but one great in needs and great in potentialities. It has the distinction of being thus far the only boarding school for mountain girls established, owned and controlled by Daughters of the American Revolution. The students are from North Carolina and Georgia, as well as from South Carolina. It is for the girl who otherwise would not have a chance.

The aim of the school is broader than the education of the children's minds. It is to teach them how to live, how to make home neat and attractive, how to sew, how to prepare nourishing food, and how to care for children. While the boarding department is only for girls, there is a mixed day school. Nor is the service confined to the needs of the children. The women of the community, some of whom walk several miles to Tamassee, are welcome at the industrial classes and canning clubs. At the night school for adults many have learned to read and write. Non-sectarian, but distinctly Christian, the school endeavors in all its teachings to point the way to better living. Church and Sunday School are held weekly in the school building and more than 140 people of the community join there for worship.

The site of the school is of historic interest, for it is part of the land grant to Gen. Andrew Pickens for his Revolutionary services, and here the General spent the declining years of his life. In a church yard not far from the school are buried several Revolutionary soldiers. Many children in the school could be members of the C.A.R. The faithful workers at Tamassee, the school board, and the community people join the South Carolina Daughters in appreciating most deeply the aid and interest of all who have proven themselves friends of Tamassee. They thank you for helping these children of the hills, and hope that some day they may greet each one of you in our sunset corner of South Carolina.

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For the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE; kindly change the address of

(Miss) (Mrs.)

From

To

STATE CONFERENCES

NEW YORK

The New York State Daughters of the American Revolution gathered at Poughkeepsie on October 25th, 26th and 27th, for their twenty-seventh State Conference, with Mahwenasigh Chapter as their hostess. The meetings were held in the Masonic Temple. Wednesday morning the Nominating Committee and Chairman of State Committees held their several meetings. At 10.30 o'clock Mrs. Nash held a Counsel of Regents, which proved so successful a feature last year.

The Conference opened at 1.45 o'clock with the procession of State and National Officers, escorted by pages and preceded by the Flag Bearer, using for the first time the beautiful silk Flag given to the state by Mrs. Leonard H. Giles. Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent, declared the twenty-seventh New York State Conference opened. The invocation given by Mrs. Silas W. Sherwood, State Chaplain, was followed by singing "The Star Spangled Banner," "Salute to the Flag" and reciting The American's Creed. Mrs. Daniel Webster Wilbur, Regent of Mahwenasigh Chapter, welcomed the Daughters most cordially. Honorable George D. Campbell, Mayor of Poughkeepsie, voiced the city's welcome. Mrs. Nash responded; her earnest address was followed with close attention, the keynote being "our country," unity of aim, and effort, coöperation, our watchword, and our guide. At its close the National Officers and distinguished guests were introduced. Mrs. Charles Seymour Whitman, Vice President General from New York, brought greetings from the National Society. She also presented a handsome mahogany ballot box to the state organization. Mrs. George Maynard Minor, our honored President General, delivered an inspiring address, the entire Conference rising to express its appreciation. After the singing of "America," cordial greetings were given by Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Vice President General from Pennsylvania; Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Vice President General from Michigan; Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Vice President General from Connecticut. Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, Treasurer General, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, State Regent of Massachusetts, Mrs. John H. Stewart, State Regent of Ver-

mont, Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, State Regent of Connecticut, and Mrs. George Schuyler Gardner, State Chaplain of Mississippi, all paying well-deserved praise to our own honored State Regent, Mrs. Nash.

Mahwenasigh Chapter provided a sightseeing trip for visiting Daughters, Wednesday afternoon, ending with a tea at its Chapter House, the former home of Governor Clinton. Mrs. Nash held her State Board meeting, during the afternoon. Wednesday evening at 8.15 o'clock the State and National Officers and distinguished guests entered, preceded by the pages and color-bearer—singing, "Song of the Empire State," led by Miss Edith L. Hubbard. Hon. Frank Hasbrouck delivered an interesting sketch of Poughkeepsie. A group of songs by Miss Bennedetta di Francisca, our student at "American International College," was enthusiastically received. Chancellor C. S. McGown, followed, giving an address on the college. Dancing of the Minuet in costume, by members of the High School, under the direction of Prof. George Rutherford, was a pleasing feature of the program. Impersonation of "Dolly Madison," by Mrs. Lucy Allen Stewart, with musical accompaniment by Miss L. V. Gorse, and singing of the "The Star Spangled Banner," in costume, by Mrs. A. H. Candleish, closed a delightful evening.

Thursday morning at 8.30 o'clock, the State Tamassee Committee met, when a goodly amount was pledged toward the completion of the New York State building there. Conference opened at 10 o'clock, Mrs. Nash presiding. Invocation by Mrs. Sherwood, followed by singing "America the Beautiful." Mrs. Nash's annual report as State Regent, outlining the work accomplished by the one hundred and forty-eight chapters, from each of which a most gratifying report was received, proved of great interest to the Conference. The total membership in the state is 15,000 and new chapters are organizing. The reports of all the State Officers told of splendid patriotic work accomplished. A beautiful tribute to the one hundred and twenty-six Daughters who have "gone home" during the year, was given by Mrs. Sherwood, the entire Conference standing a moment in their memory.

Learning that the New Jersey State Conference was also being held, a greeting from the New York Conference, in which Mrs. Shum-

way, State Regent of Massachusetts, asked that they might join, was sent to the New Jersey D.A.R.

At 1 o'clock, a "Get Together" luncheon was served in the dining room of Masonic Temple, when over three hundred Daughters were present. Thursday afternoon session opened at 2.30 o'clock, Mrs. Nash presiding. "Friendliness" was sung by the Conference, followed by five-minute reports of all State Committees. Thursday evening at 8.30 o'clock the reception by Mahwenawasigh Chapter, to the State and National Officers, and the entire conference, was held in Masonic Temple. Previous to the reception, Mrs. Wilbur entertained the State Board and National Officers at dinner. Friday morning Mrs. Nash opened the Conference at 9.30 o'clock. Invocation by Mrs. Sherwood, and singing of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." Mrs. J. S. S. Remsen, a member of Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter, and also a member of the National Committee, reported the wonderful work being done at Ellis Island for the immigrant women and children in the detention wards. Many gifts were presented for Memorial Continental Hall. Voting for the State Board of Officers during the morning resulted as follows—for term of three years: Regent, Mrs. Charles White Nash; Vice Regent, Mrs. Radcliffe B. Lockwood; Recording Secretary, Miss Ruth Barber; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Pauline H. Wilson; Treasurer, Mrs. John W. Griffiths; Historian, Miss Amelia Day Campbell; Consulting Registrar, Mrs. Frank W. Farnham; Librarian, Mrs. R. H. Gibbs; Chaplain, Miss Mary M. Badger. *State Directors*.—Term expires April, 1924. Mrs. William B. Hale, Rochester. Term expires April, 1926, Miss Harriet L. Gates, Elmira. Mrs. H. Lynford Henry, Geneva. Mrs. Louise Haile Case, Gouverneur.

With the singing of "God Be with Us 'Til We Meet Again," the twenty-seventh New York State Conference closed.

Tuesday, October 24, 1922, preceding the D.A.R. Conference, the State Society, Children of the American Revolution, held their Annual Convention, and were also guests of Mahwenawasigh Chapter, meeting in Vassar Brother's Institute. Mrs. John P. Mosher, State Director, had arranged an interesting program, beginning at 2.15 o'clock, with singing "America," the Invocation by Mrs. Silas W. Sherwood, State Chaplain. "The American's Creed," recited by Master Howard Lee Nosstrand, and "Pledge of Allegiance" by Sheridan Atkinson, the color-bearer. Greetings from Mrs. Daniel Webster Wilbur. A beautiful tribute to Miss Grace M. Pierce, the late Registrar General, by Miss Josephine C. Mason, State Secretary, C.A.R. Reports of

State Officers showed splendid work accomplished by the children. Presidents of many Societies gave fine reports. Dancing of the Minuet in costume, by members of the Yonkers Society, received hearty applause. Mr. W. J. Reagan, Principal of Oakwood School, spoke on "Patriotic Education." At the evening session, Master Rudyard S. Uzzell recited "The American Boy's Creed," by Theodore Roosevelt. Mrs. Mosher spoke of the aims and needs of the C.A.R. Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent, D.A.R., and Mr. Clement C. Gaines, of the Empire State Society, S.A.R., brought greetings and suggestions for coöperation.

Two papers written for the prize were read. "A Child of the American Revolution as a Boy Scout," by Master William C. Uzzell, and "Schenectady," by Elizabeth Parsons, a member of Betsey Ross Society, of Schenectady, who received the prize, a handsome silk Flag. The Convention closed with the Pledge of Allegiance, singing "Star Spangled Banner," and "Parade of The Colors."

"The hope of the nation lies in its Children."
(MRS. FREDERICK) FLORENCE S. B. MENGES,
State Historian.

WEST VIRGINIA

The Seventeenth Annual Conference, N.S.D.A.R., was held at Clarksburg, the session opening on October 10th, West Virginia Day, so called because of the battle of Point Pleasant, by many claimed to have been the first battle of the Revolution. This Conference was perhaps the largest ever assembled in the State, one hundred and sixty-six delegates and visitors being in attendance.

Mrs. Robert Reed, of Wheeling, State Regent, presided at the meeting Tuesday night, which was opened with the singing of "America." Mrs. Z. F. Robinson led a salute to the flag and following this Judge Haymond Maxwell, of Clarksburg, welcomed the conference to the city. Mrs. Conaway responded and there was also a greeting from Mrs. Clark W. Heavner, much beloved Honorary State Regent. Then followed a series of living pictures arranged by the State Historian, entitled the Heroines of our State, represented by a member from practically each of the twenty-seven chapters in the State. The pictures were presented on a stage in a large gold frame with a Colonial background. As the characters posed motionless within the frame two dainty maidens in Colonial garb drew aside the curtains, and Mrs. Izetta Jewel Brown read the sketches which showed how the characters depicted had won for themselves an honored place upon the pages of history. Many of those who took part were the direct descendants of those whom they portrayed. A number of delightful old-

time songs, arranged by the Daniel Davisson Chapter, added a quaint touch to the program. At the close of the program, the visitors were tendered an informal reception at the Waldo Hotel by the Daniel Davisson Chapter.

At the Wednesday morning session a memorial service in honor of the members who passed away during the year was held. Mrs. Reed, the Regent, submitted her annual report, in which was set forth the accomplishments of the various state chapters and the work the national organization is planning. The reports of Chapter Regents and State Officers followed, after which the conference adjourned for luncheon at the Waldo Hotel by the hostess chapter. On Wednesday afternoon an address by Miss Hettie Hazlett, of Wheeling, on the State Child Welfare Commission and the "History of the Daughters of the American Revolution in West Virginia," by Mrs. Stuart W. Walker, State Historian, were heard. The Wednesday

evening session was held in the First Methodist Episcopal Church. The State Regent, Mrs. Reed, introduced Mrs. George DeBolt, of Fairmont, Honorary State Regent, who extended greetings to the Daughters and in a very pleasing manner told of the tendencies of the present generation to pass the things which "our forefathers held so dear." The speaker of the evening, Madam Grouitch, was introduced by Mrs. H. T. Wilson in a graceful speech. The address of Madam Grouitch was so interesting that she held the rapt attention of her audience for over an hour. She spoke with great feeling of Serbia and the ever-great menace, the Turks.

On Thursday morning followed the election of officers, and a beautiful luncheon at the Waldo Hotel concluded this most successful conference.

(MRS. STUART W.) ANNETTE T. WALKER,
State Historian.



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EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

10223. DYE.—If you will write to the State Librarian at Harrisburg, Pa., enclosing one dollar he will send you a certified copy of the service of Enoch Dye. He was a sol in the Washington Co., Mil., Capt. Wm. Leet's Co., 3rd Bat. Ref.: Pa. Archives, 6th Series, Vol. 2, p. 115. Do you know anything of the par of Rebecca Leet and when and where she was m? Her first ch Mary was b Dec. 10, 1781.—*G. C. Ridgway*, 403 Main St., Evansville, Ind.

10503. DELANO.—Philip (1), John (2), John (3), m Anna Ladd, their dau Anna Delano m Asa Smith. John (2) Delano was a lieut. and m Mercy Warren a Mayflower desc. Would like a corres with you.—*Mrs. A. K. Seaver*, 311 Seventh Ave. E., Twin Falls, Idaho.

10520. HALL.—Wm. Hall b in Ga. Mar. 24, 1786, m Jane Williams b nr Bolling Green, Ky., July 25, 1784. William had bros Edward and Reason and possibly John, and sis Mary who m Robert Scott of Cass Co., Ill. Tradition says that Wm.'s f came from N. Y. immediately after Rev and obtained a w and grant of Ga. land. Remained in Ga. only a short time, re-inoving to Louisville, Ky. Wm. and Jane lived nr Bolling Green until 1825, when they removed with their six ch and Wm.'s bros and sister to Illinois, where in 1832 Wm., Jane and their youngest ch were massacred by Indians in La Salle Co. on May 20th. Their daus, Sylvia and Rachel, were carried away and rescued a fortnight later, having suffered no bodily harm.—*Mrs. Jeannette McLennan*, 717 F St., Fairbury, Neb.

10560. HOXIE.—Stephen Hoxie may be followed up in Mrs. Hammond's Madison Co., N. Y., pub. Syracuse, 1872, pp. 188-189. He

was at Brookfield and was one of the prominent men of his time and locality, d 1839, aged 101 yrs 4 mos.—*Mrs. H. J. Carr*, 919 Vine St., Scranton, Pa.

10592. TRIMBLE.—*Mrs. W. A. Thompson, Jr.*, 282 E. 17th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y., is of the Trimble Family of Tug Mill Run, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and would like to correspond with you.

10601 (d). WHEELER.—Lydia was the dau of Samuel Wheeler, b Nov. 23, 1680 (Concord, Mass., Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1635 to 1850, p. 24). Her mother was Joanna Walcott, b Jan. 22, 1686, d July 4, 1751 (Brookfield, Mass., Records). They were m in Concord, Mass., Nov. 23, 1704 (Brookfield Vital Records, p. 436).—*Miss Edla S. Gibson*, 396 Porter Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

10603. HARRINGTON.—Wm. Harrington, b in R. I. abt 1764, m Sarah Baker; their ch were Paul, Theophilus, Wm., James, Elisha and Benjamin. This family lived in the vicinity of Shaftsbury, Vt., after the Rev. Theophilus Harrington was Judge of the Supreme Court of Vt. to whose memory a monument was erected in Bennington.—*Mrs. A. B. Johnson*, Caledonia, N. Y.

10604. WARING.—James Waring, s of Solomon and his w Ariaantje Snediker Waring bapt in the Dutch Reformed Church of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1782, was b Apr. 8, 1782. Solomon Waring was a Rev soldier; in 1790 he was living in New Paltz, Ulster Co., N. Y., and had ten ch. Would be glad to corres.—*Mrs. L. T. Van Antwerp*, 70 Moran Rd., Goose Pointe Farms, Detroit, Mich.

10615. HOLT.—"Genealogical History of the Holt Family in the U. S. by Daniel Durrie":

Nicholas Holt of Romsey, England and Newbury, and Andover, Mass., b England abt 1602. Came in ship *James* of London Apr. 16, 1635, m in England Elizabeth Short. She d at Andover 20th June, 1658, he d Andover 30th of Jan., 1685. Their fourth ch Samuel Holt b Newbury 6th of Oct., 1641, m Sarah —. He d Andover 7th of Nov., 1703. Was made Freeman 1691. His s Samuel b Andover 3rd of Aug., 1670, d 20th July, 1747, m Hannah Farnum 28th of Mar., 1693. She d 30th Jan., 1758, aged 91. Samuel Holt, their second ch, b Andover, 1697, d 25th Nov., 1758, m Jemima Gray 14th Nov., 1724, she d Aug., 1775, aged 74. Their s Samuel b Andover 18th Dec., 1730, d 3rd Feb., 1802, m 14th Feb., 1760, Abigail dau of Josiah Blanchard, she d 1st of Nov., 1814, aged 80. Their s Isaac Holt b Andover 21st January, 1764, d 25th July, 1843, m 6th Dec., 1789, Tabitha Blunt, who d 24th June, 1840, aged 75. Isaac Holt, their fourth ch, was b Andover 27th Oct., 1794, d 29th Jan., 1848. He was a sol in War of 1812, stationed at Fort Warren; m 16th of Nov., 1816, Hannah Lacey, who d 21st July, 1838, m secondly 17th Feb., 1839, Mary Dale. Children of Isaac and Hannah Lacey Holt were Sarah b Andover 17th Jan., 1819, m 30th Dec., 1838, John M. White; John A. b Andover 26th Oct., 1820; Isaac O. b Merrimac, N. H., 17th Apr., 1822, m 6th Jan., 1851, Mary Jane dau of Elijah and Huldah Fuller of Danvers; Arno A. b Andover, m 2nd of Mar., 1851, Martha A. Russell of Bethel and resided at Cambridge; Alfred b Allertown, N. H., 1825, m Clara W. —, residence Andover; a son b Allertown 16th Oct., 1827, d 15th Feb., 1828; Samuel Warren b Allertown 28th Feb., 1828; a ch b Allertown d 28th Dec., 1829; William P. b Aug. 18, 1830; James H. b Allertown 7th May, 1832, d 12th Feb., 1833; Oliver W. b Allertown m Almira —; Hannah b Allertown m — Bumpers of Ballard Vale. Author's note: This family may not be properly arranged said to have been sixteen ch.—*Mrs. Milne Hume Brownlee*, 917 Phelan Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

10617. Joy.—David Joy b Rehoboth, Mass., Dec., 1724, d Russia, Herkimer Co., N. Y., 1809. He ser in the French and Indian War and was at the taking of Fort Ticonderoga, 1775, m Bristol, R. I., Dec. 1, 1747, Elizabeth Allen of Rehoboth, Mass. Ref.: p. 74, "Thomas Joy and His Descendants," by James R. Joy. Abel Joy, s of David, b Oct. 26, 1750, d Brattleboro, Vt., April 11, 1813, a Rev sol (Joy Family by Mrs. Dyer) m Oct., 1779, at Guilford, Vt., Elizabeth Chase. Ref.: p. 81, Thomas Joy and His Descendants.—*Mrs. H. Rogers*, 1929 Eighteenth St., Bakersfield, Calif.

10626. PLUMB.—The Plumb Genealogy, 1635-1900, by H. B. Plumb, Pleely, Luzerne Co., Pa.,

gives the following information: Robt. Plumb m Jan. 9, 1642, Mary Baldwin their s Robt. b Dec. 21, 1648, d Dec. 4, 1703, m Ruth Clark and d childless. Robert's bro John b Aug. 12, 1646, d Mar., 1728, m Nov. 24, 1668, Elizabeth Norton their s John, Jr., b July 29, 1671, m Rachel Bunnel and their dau Rachel b Mar. 4, 1716, m June 6, 1739, Enoch Curtis.—*Mrs. T. B. Plumb*, 2041 Ashbourne Drive, So. Pasadena, Calif.

10626. PLUMB.—This was also ans by *Mrs. T. J. McHugh*, 137 Remington St., Fort Collins, Colo.

10626 (c). MERRIMAN.—History of Stonington, Conn., gives the ch of Capt. Nathaniel and Abigail Olney (wid of Jacob Lines) Merriman: Hannah b May 16, 1651, m Nov. 12, 1668; John Ives; Abigail b Apr. 18, 1664, d 1690 m Jan. 18, 1670, John Hitchcock; Mary b July 12, 1657, d June 9, 1674, m Thomas Curtis; John b Feb. 28, 1659, d Sept. 26 — m Hannah Lines, secondly Mary Doolittle; Samuel b Sept. 29, 1662, d Oct. 10, 1695, m Anna Fields Street and secondly Elizabeth Peck; Caleb b May 4, 1665, d July 9, 1703, m 1693 Mary Preston; Moses b 1667, m Judith Beach; Elizabeth b Sept. 14, 1669, m Ebenezer Lewis Dec. 2, 1685; Ann.—*Mrs. G. H. Ripley*, Poultney, Vt.

10628. HADLEY.—Biographical Sketch of James T. Hadley, Hendricks County History, pp. 518, 555, 681: James T. Hadley b N. C. July 16, 1796, was the s of Simon and Elizabeth Hadley, gr son of Joshua gr gr s of Joshua and gr gr gr s of Simon Hadley who was b in Ireland of English parentage and set in the Pa. Colony in the latter part of 17th Century. They were Quakers. Joshua Hadley was a member of the N. C. branch and was b May 23, 1743, he m Ruth Lindley who was b at London Grove, Pa., Mar. 25, 1745. Their s Joshua was b in Chatham Co., N. C., Dec. 13, 1783, the thirteenth of sixteen ch. Joshua, Jr., m first Lydia Hyatt and had one dau, who m Wm. White. Joshua's second w was Rebecca Hinshaw who was b in Randolph Co., N. C., Feb. 20, 1789. They had eleven ch and in the fall of 1838 set in Clay Township, Hendricks Co., Ind. He d Aug. 23, 1847, and his w d Apr. 19, 1882, aged 93. Mordecai Hadley b Chatham Co., N. C., June 30, 1827, m first Sarah Jane Clark, b Chatham Co., N. C., July, 1827, d Oct., 1877; m secondly Susan Lindley. Simon Hadley b in N. C., Oct. 6, 1765, m May 10, 1787, Elizabeth Thompson of N. C., b Aug. 7, 1770. In 1829 with sons Thomas and Wm they came to Marion Twp. Here Simon d Apr. 3, 1843, and the mother Aug. 16, 1844. Their ch James T., Joshua T., Simon T., and John T. set in Hendricks Co.; Jonathan set in Clinton Co., Ohio; Martha Thompson, Sarah, Elizabeth and Mary Hadley set in Morgan Co., Ind., and Ruth re-

mained in N. C. James T. m in N. C. Elizabeth Richardson and moved to Ind. in 1825; she d Aug. 8, 1863, he d Feb. 28, 1871.—*Mrs. F. G. Putnam*, 130 E. 4th St., Mt. Carmel, Ill.

10628. HADLEY.—In the following named publications you will find good accounts of Lindleys and Hadleys: "Notes on the Quaker Family of Hadley," by Chalmers Hadley, Librarian of Denver, Colo., Public Library, pub. 1916; "History of Alamance," by S. W. Stockard, Raleigh, N. C., 1900; A Letter to Harlow Lindley, Sec'y of Indiana Hist. Commission, State House, Indianapolis, Ind., will put you in communication with some one who knows a great deal abt Thomas Lindley's ances and desc.—*E. G. Browning*, Ass't Librarian, Indianapolis Public Library.

10628. HADLEY.—This query was also ans by *Mrs. H. B. Simmons*, Chestertown, Md.

10628. DIX - HYATT - HADLEY.—"The immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pa., 1682 to 1750," by Albert Cook Myers, p. 340: "Simon Hadley and w from Mote Meeting County west Meath rec'd June 4, 1716." They came from Ireland abt 1712 and set in New Castle Co. Their ch Joseph Aug. 25, 1698; Deborah b Feb. 25, 1701; Joshua b Mar. 6, 1703; Simon b Dec. 23, 1704; d Nov. 4, 1730; Hannah b Nov. 16, 1709; Ruth b Dec. 6, 1711; Katherine b Feb. 25, 1715; Ann b Dec. 7, 1717. The mother d Dec. 18, 1750, and was bur at New Garden. Simon m secondly Phebe wid of Richard Buffington of Bradford, Chester Co. (History of Chester Co., p. 576). See Calendar of Delaware Wills, New Castle Co., 1682 to 1800, pp. 53, 54, for Simon Hadley mentioning marriages of his ch. Same ref p. 54 will of Thomas Hyatt dated 1756 mentioning sons, John, Thomas, Valentine, Isaac, Abraham, Ephraim, w Catherine, dau Catherine Cannon, Mary Hyatt, Rachel Davis, Sarah McGraugh, Anne Griffin, Rebecca Hyatt, Eleanor and Susannah Hyatt; gr dau Catherine Hill. James Lindley and w Eleanor fr Carlow Meeting, Ireland, rec'd Mar. 3, 1713, Eleanor Lindley was the sis of Thomas Carr. The ch of James and Eleanor were Thomas b Feb. 25, 1706; Rachel b May 11, 1707; James b Apr. 30, 1709; Marjorie; Robert, April 22, 1712; Wm. Dec. 20, 1714; Alice b Feb. 25, 1716; Mary b Sept. 4, 1717; Jonathan b Mar. 11, 1719, m Deborah Halliday in 1741; Elizabeth b Aug. 4, 1720; Hannah b Jan. 11, 1723; Eleanor b Jan. 11, 1727. James Lindley d Oct. 13, 1726; his wid m Henry Jones. Thomas Lindley m Ruth Hadley and went to Orange Co., N. C. The ch of Jonathan and Deborah Lindley were Jacob who became an eminent minister in the Society of Friends b Sept. 18, 1744, m Nov. 14, 1782, Hannah wid of Wm. Miller; James b Jan. 18, 1746; Jonathan b Oct. 18, 1750; Deborah b Dec. 26, 1753; Ruth m

Nov. 6, 1800, David Wilson. Ref.: History of Chester Co., p. 637, and Emigration of Irish Quakers, p. 336.—*Miss H. E. Wilson*, Port Matilda, Centre Co., Pa., Route 2.

10629. ARMSTRONG.—Write to Miss Susan Hide, of Norwich, Conn., she may be able to help you with this line. Also you may be able to get some data by writing to the Secretary of State, Montpelier, Vt., as the Armstrong fam lived in Bennington, Vt.—*Bertha W. Robinson*, S. Hero, Vt.

10629. (b) BROWN.—In the genealogy of the Brown Family Theoda is given as the dau of Capt. Dan'l Brown and his first w Theoda Park. Nathan and Lydia Dewey Brown had no dau Theoda. Capt. Dan'l and Nathan were bros. Capt. Dan'l Brown is said to have been a Quaker and no record of Rev ser can be found.—*J. B. Brown*, 128 Harmon St., Warren, Ohio.

10629. (b) BROWN.—The Brown fam was of English origin and most of them descend from three bros, Thomas, John and Eleazer, sons of Thomas Brown, of Lynn, Mass. Thomas Brown b 1628 m Mary Newhall b 1637. Their ch were Thomas b Lynn d Dec. 27, 1723, m Feb. 8, 1677, Hannah Collins; Mary b Feb. 10, 1655, d May 18, 1662; Sara b Aug. 20, 1657, d Aug. 1, 1658; Joseph b Feb. 16, 1658, m Sarah Jones Jan. 22, 1680; Sarah b Sept. 13, 1660, d Apr. 2, 1662; Jonathan d Apr. 12, 1662; John; Mary b July 26, 1666, m Thomas Norwood Aug. 24, 1685; Jonathan b Feb. 11, 1668; Eleazer b Aug. 4, 1670; Ebenezer b Mar. 16, 1672; Daniel b Apr. 24, 1673; Ann and Grace twins b Feb. 4, 1674, both d Feb. 7, 1674, and Daniel b Feb. 1, 1676, d on the Brown Homestead. The ch of Thomas and Hannah Collins Brown were Samuel b Dec. 8, 1678; Hannah b Dec. 5, 1680; Mary b May 26, 1683, m Thomas York; Jerusha b Dec. 25, 1688; Sarah b July 1, 1689; Thomas b Feb. 14, 1692; Elizabeth b May 9, 1694; Daniel b Oct. 9, 1696, m Mary Breed; Priscilla b Jan. 30, 1699; Humphrey b Sept. 16, 1701. The ch of Daniel and Mary Breed Brown were Samuel b Oct. 14, 1722; Daniel b Mar. 20, 1725; Martha b Feb. 1, 1728; Amos b Oct. 28, 1730; Desire b July 5, 1733; Christopher b Mar. 12, 1736; Nathan b June 20, 1738; Nehemiah b July 11, 1740. Daniel Brown and Mary Breed were m June 21, 1721, by Rev. Hezekiah Lord, Pastor of the Church at Preston, Conn. No reference to Nathan being in the Rev War. Nathan Brown and Lydia Dewey Brown were m Sept. 17, 1761. Their ch were: Lydia b Mar. 8, 1762; Nathan b June 18, 1765; Charles b Feb. 6, 1767; Esther b May 1, 1771; Deborah b Aug. 14, 1773; Dudley b Dec. 16, 1774; Joseph b Mar. 16, 1778; Avery b May 28, 1780; Theoda b Apr. 16, 1786; m Col. George Denison; Polly b Feb. 7, 1789.

10629. (b) BREED.—Allen Breed the progenitor of the Breed fam in America b in England, 1601, appears in Lynn, Mass., in 1630, d Mar. 17, 1692; name of w unknown. His s Allen b 1626 m Mary and their s John b Jan. 18, 1663, d 1761, m first Apr. 28, 1686, Mary Kirtland and m second June 18, 1690, Mercy Palmer. He d Jan. 28, 1752. He resided in Lynn until after the death of Mary Kirtland and then moved to Stonington. Their ch were Sarah b July 15, 1687, d Jan. 28, 1688. The ch of John and Mercy Palmer Breed were Anna b Nov. 8, 1693, m Israel Hewitt; Mary b Jan. 8, 1697, m June 1, 1721, Daniel Brown; John b Jan. 26, 1700, m Mary Prentice; Elizabeth b Jan. 28, 1702, m John Hinckley; Sarah b Feb. 1, 1704, m James Miller; Zereviah b Aug. 27, 1706, m Samuel Hinckley; Joseph b Oct. 4, 1708, m Priscilla Avery; Bethia b Dec. 30, 1710; Allen b Aug. 29, 1714, m 1st Anna Cole, 2nd Hannah Dewey; Gershom b Nov. 15, 1715, m Dorothy McLaren May 10, 1747.

10629. (d) HEWITT.—Thomas Hewitt a seafaring man was the first of the name to settle in Stonington. Thomas Minor speaks of him as in command of a vessel on the Mystic River, 1656, where he received the surplus product of the early planters in exchange for Boston goods. In his business transactions he made the acquaintance of Walter Palmer whose dau Hannah he m Apr. 26, 1659. He purchased land in Stonington where he built a primitive dwelling but continued his trading to the West Indies. In 1662 with a full cargo he set sail for the West Indies; months passed, but no tidings came of his arrival and his friends were forced to believe that the ship had foundered and all had been lost. His ch were Thomas b May 2, 1660; m Lydia Utley; Benjamin b 1662 m Marie Fanning. The court under consideration of a petition of Mrs. Hannah Palmer Hewitt wid of Thomas for liberty to marry again that she had not heard of her husband in eight years. The court granting the petition, she m Roger Sterry and third, John Fish. The ch of Benjamin and Marie Fanning Hewitt were Benjamin b July 24, 1692, m Ann Palmer; Israel b July 24, 1692, m March 8, 1714, Anna Breed; Tabitha b July 24, 1692 (triplets). Mary b Aug. 12, 1694, m James Billings; Joseph b Dec. 13, 1696, m Mary Cheesborough; Elkana b May 7, 1699, m Temperance Kenney; Hannah b June 29, 1701, m Increase Billings; Henry b July 30, 1704, m Joanna Denison; Content b Apr. 3, 1708, m first Rev. Ebenezer Russell; second Deacon Joseph Denison; Hannah b June 3, 1711. Ch of Israel

and Anna B. Hewitt: Aime b Aug. 10, 1716, m Nathaniel Williams; Zereviah b May 3, 1619, d young; Israel b Jan. 12, 1723, m Tabitha Wheaton May 23, 1750, at Little Compton, R. I.; Rufus b July 9, 1726, m Abigail Frink; Charles b Aug. 16, 1730, m Hannah Stanton; Anna b Nov. 8, 1734, m Simeon Miner Nov. 15, 1753. Ch of Israel and Tabitha W. Hewitt were Mary b Feb. 25, 1751, d young; Israel b Sept. 15, 1753, d young; Mary b Mar. 28, 1755; Cynthia b May 18, 1757, m Stephen Billings; Israel b Oct. 10, 1758, m Sarah Williams; Nancy b Jan. 5, 1760, m George Williams; Wheaton b Jan. 4, 1763; Dudley b Apr. 29, 1765; Gurdon b Mar. 10, 1767; Russell b Feb. 1, 1769, m Wealthy Avery; Darius and Diadama, twins, b Oct. 28, 1771.—*Mrs. G. H. Ripley*, Poultny, Vt.

10634. WILLIAMS.—Write to me and I may be able to furnish what you wish abt William Williams b in Brooke Co., Va., 1800.—*Winfred D. Brown*, Ipava, Ill.

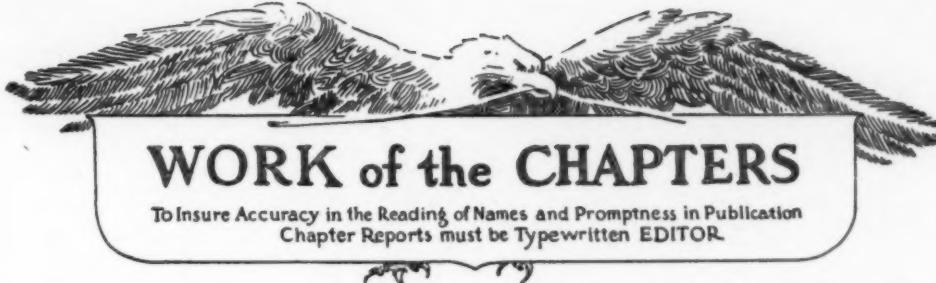
10644. AVERY.—I would suggest writing to the Hon. Elroy M. Avery, of New Port Richey, Fla., who with his former w Catherine Pilgrim Avery some years ago compiled an exhaustive history of the Avery Clan in America, dating back to English ancestry as well with Coats of Arms.—*Mrs. T. Y. Schelly*, 1020 S. 60th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

10651. MORSE.—Send to Mr. Daniel P. Morse, in care of Morse and Burt Shoe Company, Flushing and Carlton Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., and get the Morse Genealogy (\$2.00) and follow out the Anthony Morse line as given therein and you will find what you are looking for.—*Jeannette L. Bohannan*, Waldorf-Astoria, New York City.

10662. TOBY WING.—Mrs. George W. Wing, Kewaunee, Wis., is President of the "Wing Family of America, Inc." and no doubt can give you the desired inf.—*Lora Lewis Faring*, 307 E. Otterman St., Greensburg, Pa.

10698. SWIFT.—John Swift b in Milton, Mass., m Jerusha dau of Aaron and Susannah Wade Clark June 7, 1743, Mansfield, Conn., Records. Their ch were Betsey b Apr. 18, 1744; Ruth b Dec. 16, 1745, Thomas b Aug. 14, 1747; Jerusha b May 9, 1749; Esther b June 16, 1751; Eunice b May 14, 1753; Desire b May 25, 1755; Susannah b Dec. 1, 1757; John, Jr., b Aug. 3, 1761. John, Jr., m Anna Throope. Their ch were Daniel b June 23, 1783; John b Aug. 3, 1785; Rachel b Oct. 23, 1787; Charles b May 7, 1790; Anna b Jan. 4, 1793; Mansfield, Conn., Records.—*Mrs. Sally B. Cook*, 1506 P St., N. W., Washington, D. C.





WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

Illini Chapter (Ottawa, Illinois) observed Constitution Day on Saturday, September 16, 1922, by unveiling and dedicating a bronze tablet erected at the north entrance of the La Salle County Court House. The tablet bore the following inscription:

"In honor of Abraham Lincoln, who practiced law from 1851 to 1859 before the Supreme Court of Illinois at its sessions then held at the old La Salle County Court House on this Site."

"Erected by the Illini Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
1922."

The program of the day was in charge of the first Vice Regent, Mrs. Fred A. Sapp, and the Chairman of the Dedication Committee, Mrs. Charles W. Irion, and was as follows: Salute to the flag; "America," "Community singing," led by Prof. John Hoff; Invocation, the Rev. William Whitsitt; address of presentation, Mr. Clarence Griggs; unveiling of the tablet, Mrs. Samuel E. Parr, Sr.; address of acceptance, Mr. Howard Farnsworth, Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

It is worthy of mention that in the interested group gathered on the Court House lawn, there were five persons who were present at the first Lincoln-Douglas debate in Washington Park, Ottawa, in 1858. They were Mrs. Parr, an honored member of Illini Chapter, who unveiled the tablet; Mrs. Hollicker, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Clairmont and Mr. Center. This Lincoln tablet is the third memorial erected in Ottawa by Illini Chapter. The first was a huge granite boulder with bronze marker, commemorating the first Lincoln-Douglas debate, in Washington Park; the second was a Cen Stone fountain in memory of the explorer René Robert Cavelier de la Salle. It stands on the Armory grounds and was presented to the State on the occasion of the Illinois Centennial Celebration.

The Chapter plans the placing of a bronze marker on the house where Abraham Lincoln was entertained the night after the epoch-making debate.

There stands in Ottawa, at the junction of the Illinois and Fox rivers, a Bedford stone sun dial, a personal gift to the city commemo-

rating the fact that on that spot Abraham Lincoln was mustered out as captain and mustered in again as private in the Black Hawk War of 1832.

As will be seen, Ottawa is rich in its sacred associations with Abraham Lincoln and in its memorials of the French explorers of the late seventeenth century who paddled down her rivers to Fort St. Louis, now known as Starved Rock, located about ten miles west of Ottawa. Illini Chapter deeply appreciates her privilege of marking these historic spots.

(MRS. GEORGE W.) GEORGIA GILMAN FARRAR,
Regent.

Sacramento Chapter (Sacramento, Calif.) was organized November 17, 1921. Eighteen names were on the organizing roll. Mrs. F. F. Gundrum was the organizing regent and is the present regent. Sacramento was chosen for the name of the Chapter in order to definitely localize it as well as for the reason that Sacramento has figured so largely in the early history of the West. The first few meetings were taken up with the work of organizing but with the February meeting definite programs were begun.

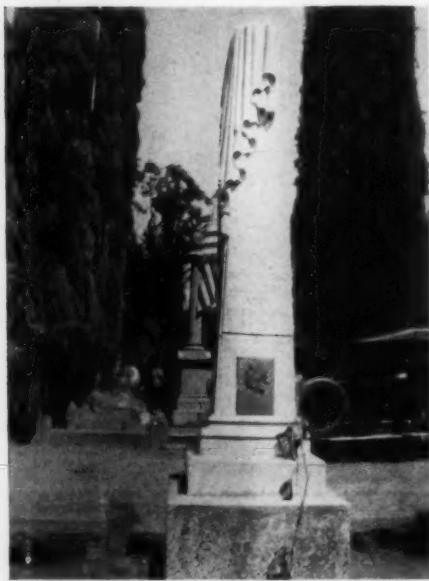
Americanization is an important part of the Chapter's work. Large numbers of foreigners are admitted to citizenship in Sacramento. The Daughters of the American Revolution coöperating with other patriotic societies hold receptions for these new citizens, welcoming them to their new privileges with appropriate ceremonies.

Sacramento's "Days of '49" celebration in May was unique. The entire population of northern California turned back in thought and custom as well as in costume to pioneer days. Many historic documents and relics came to light and were exhibited in all parts of the city. The whole celebration awakened a great interest in things historic and was an education to adults as well as children.

There are few Revolutionary relics in the Far West. In Sacramento, however, is the grave of William Stephen Hamilton, youngest son of Alexander Hamilton. William Stephen Hamilton came West in 1850 and died in Sacramento

that year during a cholera epidemic. The Sacramento Chapter, D.A.R., is caring for his grave; it has already been appropriately marked in honor of the father as well as the son by patriotic citizens.

Since its organization the Chapter has had the privilege of marking the graves of two Real Daughters of the American Revolution. On June third the members of the Chapter journeyed to the old Cottonwood cemetery between Woodland and Winters, in Yolo County, to mark the grave of Mrs. Margaret Dickson Adams, grandmother of the Chapter Regent,



THE "REAL DAUGHTER" MARKER ON THE GRAVE OF MRS. MARGARET DICKSON ADAMS, PLACED THERE ON JUNE 3, 1922, BY THE SACRAMENTO CHAPTER, D. A. R.

Mrs. Elizabeth Adams Gundrum. The service at the cemetery included the reading of the obituary from Mrs. Adams' own Bible by Mrs. Gundrum, and an address on George Rogers Clark, and his exploration of the West by Mrs. B. A. Reynolds. Mrs. Adams was born in Tennessee in 1788, the daughter of Josiah Dickson and Isabella Reid. She was married to David Adams in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1807. Later they immigrated to Missouri and after her husband's death, Mrs. Adams came to California to live with her son. She died in Yolo County in 1879 at the age of ninety. Mrs. Adams' father, Josiah Dickson, enlisted from Pittsburgh with George Rogers Clark, going down the Ohio River with ammunition for the forts there and to act as a guard in this terri-

tory. He was captured by the Indians, traded to the English at Detroit, and later returned from Quebec with other prisoners.

On Flag Day, June 14th, after a special meeting where an appropriate program was given, exercises were held by the Sacramento Chapter in Sacramento East Lawn cemetery at the grave of Mrs. Sarah Agnes Stargel, another Real Daughter of the Revolution. Mrs. F. B. Gillett, a member of the Chapter, who had been a friend of Mrs. Stargel's, delivered the address, telling of Mrs. Stargel's life and work and also comparing life in the Revolutionary days with life now. Others spoke briefly and several musical numbers were given before the "Real Daughter" marker was unveiled. Mrs. Stargel was the daughter of John Keeler, who was born in Goshen, New York, in 1764, and enlisted in the Revolutionary army in 1782. Mrs. Stargel was born in 1840, her father being 76 years old at the time of her birth. She crossed the plains to California in 1862, living in Placerville for many years. Later she moved to Sacramento, living with her daughter here until her death in 1916. Mrs. E. A. Stickney, the daughter, is a member of the Sacramento Chapter, D.A.R.

HELEN M. BRUNER,
Historian.

Captain Job Knapp Chapter (East Douglas, Mass.). The Chapter has had a successful year in many ways. The most interesting and notable event being the unveiling of a Bronze Tablet on Memorial Day, May 30, 1922, which was erected in memory of the Revolutionary Soldiers, buried at Old Douglas. The tablet bears this inscription:

"The Old Boston and Hartford Turnpike, Douglas Center Cemetery, To the memory of forty-six soldiers of the American Revolution, who are buried here. They endured hardship and death—for freedom and independence."

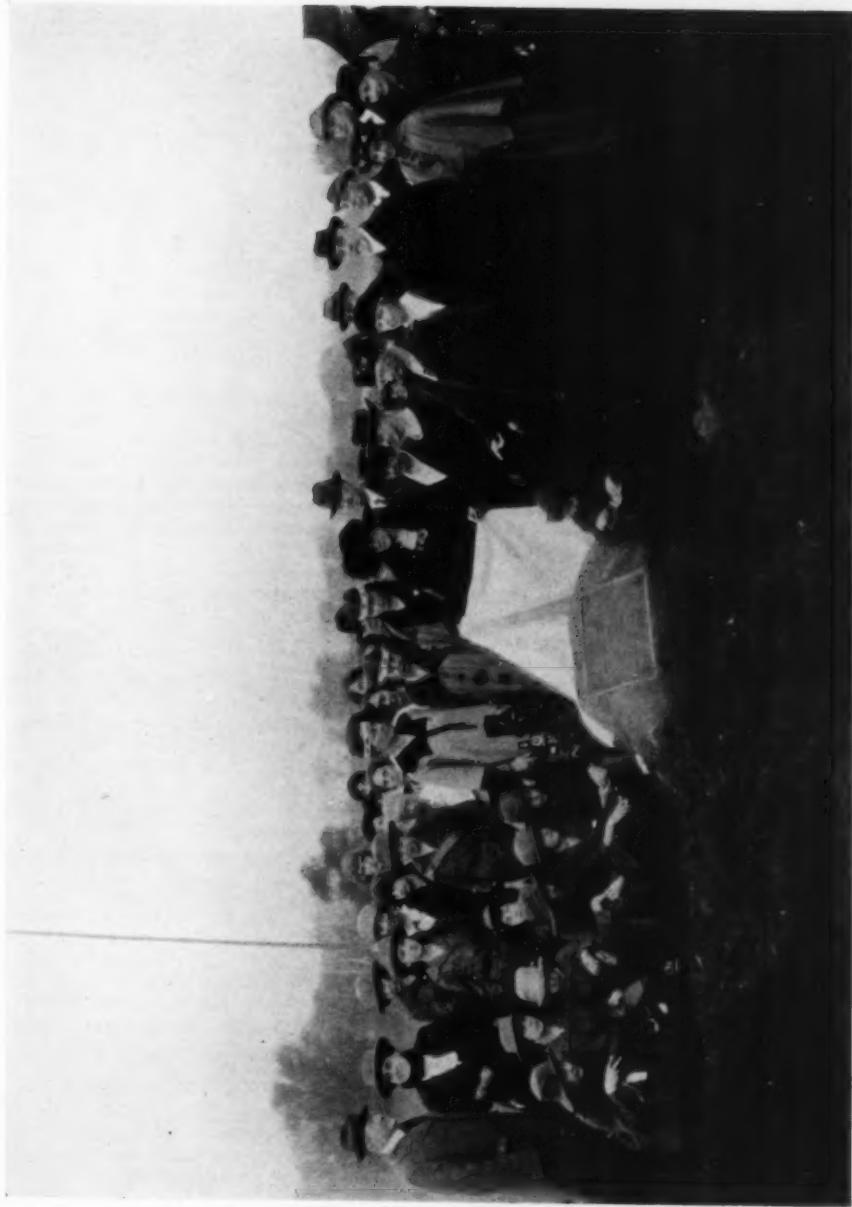
Erected by Captain Job Knapp Chapter, D.A.R. 1922."

The tablet was unveiled by the little son of one of our members, and flowers were placed upon it by the small daughter of the same member. An appropriate program was given—closing with the Salute to the Flag and Taps—followed by the benediction.

Money was sent to the Frances Willard Settlement Work, also to the Piney Woods School and the Martha Berry School.

Our Chapter numbers thirty-six, two new members having joined this year. Our "In Memoriam" list contains twelve names; one a Real Daughter. One, our Regent for the years 1921-1922, another, our Chaplain, both being Charter members.

(Miss) GRACE L. SMITH,
Historian.



BOULDER ERECTED BY THE GEORGE ROGERS CLARK CHAPTER

MRS. VINTON E. SISSON, STATE VICE REGENT IN CENTRE, MRS. O. B. BALCH AT RIGHT, REGENT, MRS. T. O. PERRY, FORMER REGENT, DR. WM. E. BARTON

George Rogers Clark Chapter (Oak Park, Ill.) celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary January 26, 1921. Since its organization, the Chapter has grown and has kept ever before it the fact that it is a part of the National Society and has contributed its quota to all National and State projects. It has also contributed to the Library, to the Museum, to the Banquet Hall and to the building fund.

One of the special yearly events is the essay contest in the senior history class in the High School. The subject is of a patriotic or historic nature and is chosen by the Chairman of the Patriotic Education Committee, and the head of the history department in the High School. The name of the successful contestant is engraved on a silver cup which was presented to the High School in 1918, during the Regency of Mrs. C. G. Bird. The Regent announces the name of the winner in the contest to the assembled teachers and pupils, nearly two thousand in number. The essay is then read by the pupil, who is greeted with cheers that are only rivalled by those given inter-scholastic honors. It is a thrilling moment both for regent and pupil.

The notable event during the past year was the historical exhibit held in February. It was a revelation to those who had the affair in charge to discover what a wealth of material, artistic, useful, quaint and historical, could be produced from the attics and treasure chests of the community. The World War, the Civil War, as well as the Revolutionary, Colonial and Pioneer periods, were all represented by valuable exhibits.

The last event in the Chapter's history was the placing of a tablet set in a boulder of red and green granite on the site of an Indian village on the bank of the Des Plaines in the Forest Preserve near Oak Park. On the tablet is this inscription:

"This Boulder Marks the Site of One of the *Oldest Indian Villages* in the State of Illinois Erected by the George Rogers Clark Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution October 14, 1922."

As the placing of the boulder was a part of the unfinished work of the past year, the program was in charge of the former Regent, Mrs. Thomas O. Perry.

A fine program for a year of earnest work has been outlined by the present Board of Management of which Mrs. O. B. Balch is Regent. An increase in dues and initiation fees which was voted by the Chapter a year ago, will make it possible to meet all requests of both National and State organizations and to make more generous contributions to special causes than ever before. Our State Regent, the State officers and chairmen of committees

are frequent guests of the Chapter. This insures coöperation with the State in all its undertakings.

While we have little patience with those who base their claims to honor and respect entirely upon the good deeds of those who have long since received their reward, we realize that the Chinese idea of ancestral worship may not be entirely without value when rightly understood. We are an historic organization, yet we keep our faces forward, not forgetting that we are ancestors in the making.

(MRS. CHARLES H.) JENNIE COLE WILCOX,
Historian.

Multnomah Chapter (Portland, Ore.). During the Triennial Episcopal Convention held here for three weeks in September, our Chapter entertained the D.A.R. women who were among the delegates and visitors. This is the mother chapter of Oregon. The date was Constitution Day, and the place was the beautiful home on Portland Heights of Mrs. Fletcher Linn, Vice Regent. Officers of the Chapter assisted the hostess, and also the program committee. In the receiving line, besides the hostess, were Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, first State Regent, as also organizer of the Chapter; Miss Anne Lang, present State Regent; and Mrs. Walter Taylor Sumner, Mrs. H. H. Parker and Mrs. L. B. Stearns, two of the Episcopal members, poured tea.

The Chapter, which had presented many flags to others, had decided to do a little "home" missionary giving, remembering perhaps that "he that looketh not to his own household is worse than an infidel," so a silk flag of regulation army size awaited the dedication services, which distinguished visiting clergymen conducted.

In the enforced absence of Mrs. George M. Reed, the Regent, Mrs. Linn presided, first introducing Mrs. W. G. Oberteuffer, Chairman of the Flag Committee, who with a few remarks handed the precious emblem to Mrs. Montgomery, who held the staff during a beautiful prayer of dedication by Right Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Bishop of Utah. The resident Bishop, Walter T. Sumner, then introduced Bishop C. H. Brent, of Western New York, who gave a fine and stimulating address on the old and the new meaning of the flag—formerly to be held aloft to guide in battle; today to lead in the great opportunity born of peace, service. The salute was given, and for the first time, to our own flag.

Mr. P. A. Ten Haaf sang with high spirit and splendid voice a ringing tribute to the beloved banner, composed by our own Mrs. Parker. Here is the poem which we believe will live:

O flag of our fathers! Dear flag of the free!
Our hearts are afame with devotion to thee,
As we see, in the sunlight, thy splendor unfurled
To the breezes that blow from the ends of the world.
Those breezes have blown from the east and the west,
And flags they have seen, of the worst and the best;
But none so inspiring and joyous to see
As our own starry banner, the flag of the free!

The tyrant and traitor behold thee with dread,
For thy crimson is blood that for freedom was shed,
And thy white is the white of the pure and the free,
And thy blue is the gift of the sky and the sea.
Thou shalt ne'er be dishonored or trailed in the dust,
Or be seen on the side of a quarrel unjust;
And the nations shall hail thee, on land and at sea,
As the ever-victorious flag of the free.

O flag of the lowly and flag of the great,
We love and revere thee, what'er our estate;
Ever foremost for peace, but resistless in fight,
Thou shalt shine as a symbol of freedom and light.
Thou hast waved o'er our fathers and gladdened
their hearts,
Thou shalt wave over us till our youngest departs,
And those who come after, in time far away,
Shall hail thee with joy as we hail thee today.

Refrain

Emblem of majesty, mercy and might,
Lead us to triumph, but lead us aright;
Thy glory undimmed through the ages shall be,
Dear flag of our country, proud flag of the free!

A large number of visiting Daughters accepted our hospitality and were warm in expressions of appreciation both for that and for the work we were accomplishing. They represented all parts of the country, the larger proportion coming from the Atlantic seaboard. We were delighted with our guests and the opportunity to entertain them; and all in all it was a rare and gala day.

In connection with the Triennial it is appropriate to relate that during the war our present State Regent, Miss Anne Lang, who was then State Chaplain, secured from the then and now presiding Bishop, the venerable Daniel S. Tuttle, a prayer written by him especially for Oregon Daughters. Miss Lang had this printed to circulate among members in this State. She had been a long-time resident of The Dalles—gateway to the vast Inland Empire to the East where Bishop Tuttle pioneered many years before.

In part it follows, as a benediction:

"Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee for all Thy goodness and loving kindness to us and to all men, and especially for the national blessings wrought for us in the American Revolution. Give grace and wisdom to all in authority over us that by their counsel, upheld and guided by Thy power and blessing, righteousness and justice and patriotism may prevail.

"Over the manifold sorrow and sufferings make Thy light to shine, to comfort saddened hearts and to brighten darkened homes. In Thine own time and by Thine own might, we pray Thee, make the right to conquer, to the glory of God and the good of men, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

(MRS. J. THORBURN) EMILY LINDSLEY ROSS.

Commodore Richard Dale Chapter (Albany, Ga.) has enjoyed a most prosperous career during the two years of its existence. Mrs. John D. Pope was the prime mover in its organization. She was unanimously elected Regent at its organization, and has served with signal ability and devotion to its every interest. At the annual meeting of the chapter on Thursday afternoon, May 25th, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Regent, Mrs. Sam S. Bennett; Vice Regent, Mrs. James P. Champion; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Frank S. Cochran; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Wm. C. Fripp; Treasurer, Mrs. Gwynn N. Pope; Auditor, Mrs. George Jones; Historian, Mrs. W. B. Haley; Registrar, Mrs. Jake Ventulett; Genealogist, Mrs. Joseph H. Myers; Parliamentarian, Mrs. F. C. Jones.

Regrets were expressed that Mrs. Pope could no longer act as Regent and she was unanimously elected Honorary Regent and presented with an ex-Regent's bar pin by the Chapter in token of its love and esteem.

The last meeting of the Chapter year was held Flag Day, June 14th, at which time the Commodore Richard Dale and Thronateeska Chapters had a joint meeting at the Kinchafone Country Club. In May we had an instructive thrift meeting. Later on we united with our sister chapter in giving a reception to our beloved State Regent, Mrs. Gertrude Tyler Land. All the patriotic organizations in the city united in observing Armistice Day. The Regent had the pleasure of entertaining the forty members in her home at a seated luncheon on Washington's Birthday.

The Chapter has forty (40) members, two of them life members; two non-residents have transferred to other chapters. The monthly meetings have been well attended and all important days appropriately observed. The Chapter celebrated its first birthday, April 17, 1921, with a real party, carrying out the birthday idea. Each member gave a birthday offering which amounted to a nice sum. On this happy occasion the Chapter was presented with the \$10 gold piece awarded last year at the State Conference, for having the largest percentage of new subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

Cash from dues, \$38; cash from contributions, \$308.25; cash from entertainments, \$375.75. All obligations paid.

We have been interested in Educational Work, and have given three Scholarships this year: One to Freeman Business College, Albany, Ga., \$70; to Martha Berry School, \$130; to South Georgia State Normal College, Valdosta, \$173.50; to St. John's Haven, home and school for little orphan boys on St. Simon's Island, Ga., \$10; a box of clothing (value \$50)

and a large box of jellies and preserves. The superintendent writes they are grateful for anything, but the boys were happiest over the sweets, which they seldom have; to Georgia Memorial Scholarship, Athens, Ga., \$50. We have given a history medal in High School, Albany, \$5; a book "The Moravians in Georgia" to Continental Library, \$1.50; to the Empty Stocking Fund, \$5; to Woodrow Wilson Foundation, \$5; to Meadow Garden, Augusta, \$2; to Pilgrim Mothers' Memorial an additional \$5; to Veterans' Reunion, Albany, \$25; to "Georgia Bay" Washington Memorial, Valley Forge, \$50; to rolling chair for hospital, Albany, \$50; to publishing of Dougherty County History, \$25. We combined Americanization and Welfare of Women and Children Works, contributed \$75.

We have distributed 50 American's Creed Cards; clothing (value \$50), and furnished 58 school books in rural schools, making it possible for 30 children to attend school this year. The Chapter was active in the Red Cross drive, and subscribed 100 per cent. Miscellaneous expenses, \$25; State dues, 20 cents per capita, \$8; total paid out, \$715.

(MRS. J. C.) CLIFFORD BLUE FREEMAN.

Bedford Chapter (Bedford, Pa.) held its regular meeting at the Arandale Hotel. The meeting was opened in the regular form; the attendance was large as invitations had been extended to all ladies in the county, eligible to membership, to meet with us. The members of the S.A.R. residing in the county were also invited to be present.

The President General's message in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE was read by Mrs. John H. Jordan. A vocal solo was rendered by Miss Cornelia Pennell; resolutions of the State Conference were read by Mrs. Martha Jordan Gates. Brief addresses were made by our Regent, Miss Fannie Enfield, Dr. A. Enfield, Hon. John H. Jordan, Judge Albert Cessna and Howard Cessna.

The Chapter was presented with a book, telling of Gen. Geo. Washington's early visit through this part of the country, by Dr. A. Enfield. After the singing of "America," refreshments were served. The meeting was not only enjoyable, but very helpful and instructive.

MRS. JOHN H. JORDAN,
Vice Regent.

Thomas Johnson Chapter (Baltimore, Md.) was organized December 15, 1905, at the home of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Wm. H. Rogers. From the beginning it has been on the alert to do not only its bit, but its best, in the

response it has made to calls from the National Society and the State Board of Maryland, as evidenced by the hundred-dollar donation to the Maryland Column in Continental Hall two months after organization. In the selection of its name, the Chapter saw fit to honor the patriotic services of Thomas Johnson, who was not only a patriot and Governor of Maryland, but enjoyed the proud distinction of being the one who nominated George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. The observance of the first birthday found the Chapter with a membership of thirty-nine, more than doubled, eighteen members having been admitted at its organization, which has since increased to fifty-eight. Many worthy causes are numbered among the Chapter's activities, which include two French orphans, The Manual, Scholarship Fund, Hinderman School, Children of the Republic and Pilgrim's Fund.

Under the leadership of our Regent, Mrs. Wm. M. Powell, all national and state obligations have been met. While justly proud of this official record, that which is jealously guarded, is the spirit of harmonious co-operation which characterizes all Chapter activities. We have been signally honored for many years in having state officers selected from our ranks, including Recording Secretary, Treasurer and State Regent. The seventeenth anniversary was observed on December 15th at the home of our Vice Regent, Mrs. David Moore Robinson. At the conclusion of the business program, a reception followed in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. Adam Denmead, one of our valued members. The presence of State Officers, Chapter Regents, delightful music and enjoyable refreshments, combined to make it an eventful birthday celebration with all wishing that there might be many "happy returns." Realizing that knowledge is the foundation of all intelligent and worthwhile activities, the Chapter is unceasing in its efforts to arouse the interest of the members in its efficient publication, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, twenty-two of whom subscribed last year. As an endorsement of the Magazine's merit, selections from it are read at the Chapter meetings, which always prove of helpful interest. Two subscriptions are annually placed in Enoch Pratt Library, thereby enabling the general public to keep in touch with the wide sweep of Daughters of American Revolution activities. We desire to take advantage of this opportunity to express the great inspiration derived from the monthly message of our President General. Such leadership as Mrs. Minor's has been, combining a personality of keen intellectuality and deep spirituality, could not help but be individually and collectively felt by

the host of D.A.R.'s, whom she has so ably guided during her term of office. We assure her that her "Works will long live after her" in the minds and hearts of the members of the Thomas Johnson Chapter.

(MRS. G. M.) MARY MARSHALL SCOTT,
Historian.

Mercy Warren Chapter (Springfield, Mass.). Thirty years ago, on June 17th, our Chapter was organized, and since then, June 17th has been the day for the summer outing. These June meetings have been held at different places, at Deerfield, at the Oliver Ellsworth

Regents: Mrs. W. W. McClench, Mrs. Joshua L. Brooks and Mrs. Frank H. Metcalf. The principal address of the afternoon was given by Mrs. A. O. Squier, another Past Regent, who brought out to our minds some of the deeds done in the past by this energetic Chapter: In December, 1891, Mrs. Marshall Calkins was appointed Organizing Regent; on June 17, 1892, the Constitution and By-laws were ratified, and twenty-three names were enrolled as charter members.

Mercy Warren's name was selected for the Chapter because of her prominence in the Revolution, her literary activities, and her strength



FLOAT OF THE MERCY WARREN CHAPTER, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Home, which belongs to the Connecticut D.A.R., at the Summit House on Mount Tom, and at various country clubs. Some of the members have entertained the Chapter at their country homes. This year, Mrs. C. P. Chase, of Sixteen Acres, opened her house and spacious grounds for the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary, to which automobiles brought more than one hundred members.

Our Regent, Mrs. Robert E. Bemis, presided at the exercises. After greetings from our hostess and Miss Grace Robinson, Chairman of the Outing Committee, who read a telegram of good wishes from our former Regent, Mrs. Russell W. Magna, Mrs. Charles L. Chapin, a charter member, spoke of the forming of the Chapter. Brief talks were given by past

of character. The first meetings were held in the rooms of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society, later in Church parlors, in the G.A.R. Building, and at present the meetings are held in the Women's Club House. Among the various activities of the Chapter during these years were the placing of markers upon the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in Springfield and in other towns of Hampden County, with the observation of appropriate exercises at the cemeteries every year on the Sunday nearest Memorial Day.

During the Spanish War, Mercy Warren Chapter forwarded clothing, magazines, and other supplies to the soldiers, looked after their families, and served food at the station as the boys passed through on their way to service.

The Chapter has never failed to respond to the call of the National and State Societies in any line of work. Education has held a prominent place in the work of the Chapter, and among the schools aided are the Martha Berry, the Tamassee, Hillside, Frances Willard Settlement, Philippine Scholarship, Southern Industrial and Educational Association, the Roosevelt Memorial, and the American International College. Other organizations assisted are the Girls' Club, the Boys' Club, the Y.W.C.A., the Wilcox Post of G.A.R., the Safe and Sane Fourth, and the Anti-Tubercular Society.

Another beneficent welfare work financed by the Chapter and carried on by one of its members, Mrs. Julia E. Judd, is known as the Mothers' Club, which consists of women of several different nationalities, whose lives are brightened and helped by this meeting once a week, at which a simple supper is served, and talks are given by its leader.

The Conservation Committee coöperated with the Hampden County Improvement League in establishing a home department of the league, and securing the right woman as home adviser. One hundred dollars is contributed every year to this valuable part of the League's activities. Several markers have been erected commemorating events of historical interest.

The Chapter has had seventeen Real Daughters (one of whom, Mrs. A. T. Judd, of Holyoke, is still living), and four real granddaughters now belong.

During the World War, the activities of the Chapter in Red Cross and war relief work were unremitting. For two years twelve French orphans were supported by this Chapter.

Its work on Apremont Day in Westfield needs a chapter by itself.

After this résumé of the work of the Chapter had been given, an original hymn written by Mrs. H. M. Phillips, a charter member, was sung to close the meeting.

At this June meeting an invitation to assist in the dedication of the new six million dollar Hampden County Memorial Bridge over the Connecticut River was read. It was voted to appropriate fifty dollars for this purpose, and that Mercy Warren Chapter should be represented in the historical parade by a float. Accordingly, on August 3rd, this float, decorated with running pine and laurel, carried Betsy Ross (Miss Harriet Tuttle) at work on the flag. Mercy Warren, represented by Mrs. Gertrude Moore, and her friends, Martha Washington (Mrs. A. O. Squier), Abigail Adams (Mrs. W. C. Dexter), and Margaret Winthrop (Mrs. Roy Booth). At the formal dedication exercises on the bridge, in the afternoon of the same day, our Regent, Mrs. Bemis, with a descendant of General Shepard of Revo-

lutionary fame, both dressed appropriately in colonial costume, unveiled the tablet commemorating the Revolution.

Thus Mercy Warren Chapter, with over four hundred members, enters into the life of the city, helping wherever there is need, and ever working for patriotism and Americanization.

ANNIE L. TOWNE,
Historian.

Agnes Woodson Chapter (Belton, Texas) has met monthly, in the homes of the members, from October to May. The program has included interesting papers on "Women in Early American History," "Facts About Woman Suffrage," "Good Citizenship," and "Home Life in the Colonies." Eight new members have been added, two by transfer; seven applications are now pending; one member was withdrawn by transfer; and one marriage recorded, Miss Florida Tyler to Mr. Chas. Kennon; no deaths. All dues have been paid; the pledge of \$31 to the Tillotoy Restoration Fund fulfilled; contributions as follows: Philippine Scholarship Fund, \$15; Denton Norman Scholarship Fund, \$56; Florence B. Clark Memorial, \$10; Martha Berry School, \$5; Personal Pledges, \$31; Wreath to Unknown Soldier, \$1.

Five new lineage books were placed on the Library shelves. At the December meeting we were honored by having with us Mrs. Harry Hyman, ex-State Regent, who gave a very interesting talk. An informal reception at Baylor College was tendered Mrs. A. D. Potts, retiring State Vice Regent, on her return from Washington. The Chapter had as its guests the faculty of Baylor College and members of the Betty Martin Chapter of Temple. There were several musical numbers and the report of the Continental Congress by Mrs. Potts, who attended as our delegate this year.

DAISY RAY,
Regent.
(MRS.) SLADE YARRELL,
Recording Secretary.

Captain William Hendricks Chapter (Marion, Ohio) closed the fifth year of its existence with seventy-five members and several papers pending. The new officers for the coming year are: Mrs. Frank C. Hughs, Regent; Mrs. M. A. Turney, First Vice Regent; Mrs. J. W. McMurray, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. Charles Waters, Registrar; Mrs. George B. Scofield, Secretary; Miss Sarah J. Cooper, Treasurer; Mrs. J. E. Smith, Historian, and Board of Management, Mrs. George Frank, Mrs. J. B. Guthery and Mrs. Will H. Hunt.

On Constitution Day the Chapter presented

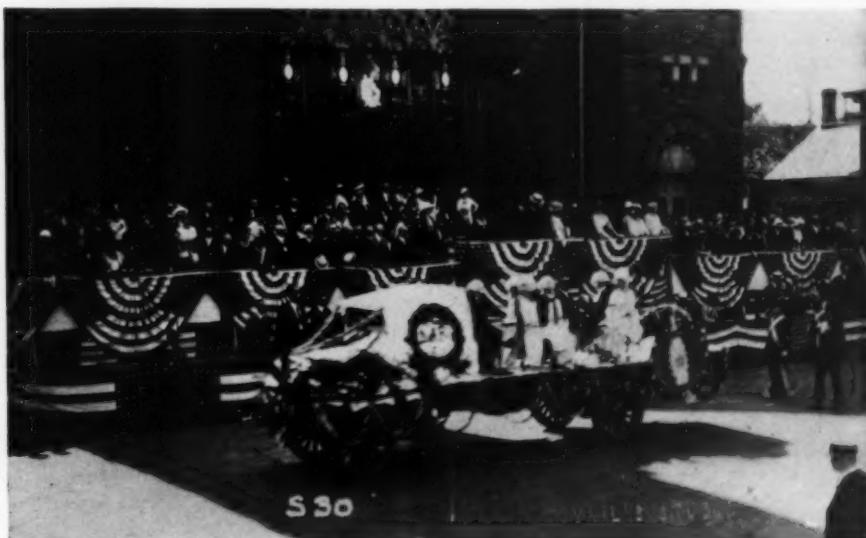
a framed copy of the Constitution to the Harding High School. At our October meeting, Miss Fanny Harnit, of Toledo, gave a vivid and realistic description of the pageant given at Plymouth during the tercentenary celebration.

In the summer of 1921 we marked eight graves of Revolutionary soldiers with bronze markers and have one more to mark.

We celebrated Washington's birthday with a luncheon at the Manse, home of Mrs. L. L.

there were approximately one hundred and fifty present. A very interesting and entertaining program was given.

Our city of Marion is one hundred years old, having been founded in 1822. The event was commemorated by a three days' celebration on July 3rd, 4th and 5th. Members of our Chapter have acted on committees and written historical sketches for the newspapers, which will be bound in pamphlet form for the use of



FLOAT OF THE CAPT. WILLIAM HENDRICKS CHAPTER, MARION, OHIO

Strock, on which occasion Mrs. Wm. M. Wilson, State Regent, was our honored guest. She favored us with a very interesting and helpful address.

Our Chapter was represented at the State Conference held at Akron, Ohio, by five delegates, and at the Continental Congress by our Regent, Mrs. J. P. Robinson, one delegate and one alternate.

We have pledged a hundred dollars to the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, making a hundred and fifty in all.

Although our foreign population is small, we secured a few copies of the Manual for Immigrants and they have been successfully used in preparing them for citizenship.

Flag Day was celebrated by giving a tea at "Gray Gables," the beautiful home of four of our members: Mrs. S. K. Gorham, the Misses Gorham, and Mrs. Hilda Gorham Mouser. Each member brought a guest, and

the school children. Among some of the most interesting are "Lamps of Early Days," by Mrs. Eugenia Dickson; "Revolutionary Heroes Find Their Way to Marion County," by Miss Louise Cunningham, and "The North-West Territory," by Miss Harriet Christian. Our Chapter had a very beautiful float in the parade on Wednesday afternoon, which represented the costumes of 1776.

Our city had as guests during this celebration, President and Mrs. Harding and General Pershing.

(MRS. FRED) GRACE GRAY HOCH,
Historian.

Maryville Chapter (Maryville, Mo.) has had a splendid period of work during the past two years, under the regency of Miss Mary Q. Evans. We have been especially interested in establishing a memorial avenue of hard maple trees on the campus of the Northwest Missouri

State Teachers College in our city. This is a memorial to the forty-four Nodaway County boys who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War. On the pillars at the entrance to the avenue of forty-four trees are placed bronze tablets bearing the names of the heroes. This avenue was established by the D.A.R. at a cost of over \$2000. Each of the four pillars is surmounted by two bronze lamps.

One of the principal additions we have made to our scrapbook is the war record, together

school showing the best float depicting an incident in United States History during the Revolutionary Period.

We have secured Immigrant's Manuals and Correct Use of the Flag leaflets and placed them in the hands of the Court to be handed to each immigrant upon application for naturalization.

Along the line of civic work we have full care of an old cemetery which lies in the heart of the city and have joined with other organiza-



ENTRANCE TO MEMORIAL AVENUE. ESTABLISHED BY MARYVILLE, MISSOURI CHAPTER.

with the picture of each of the husbands, sons and brothers of our Chapter members who served in the World War.

We were the instigators of the movement which resulted in the placing of a marker on the site of the first house built in Maryville. This marker, bearing bronze tablet, was unveiled at the celebration of the Missouri Centennial, on which occasion we also participated in the parade with an historical float.

Believing that our flag should be in all schools to incite patriotism, we presented a beautiful silk flag to the Northwest Missouri State Teachers College. This year we presented two medals to school children for efficiency in United States History.

On County School Day, in October, we awarded a ten-dollar gold piece to the rural

tions in beautifying the Court-house yard and maintaining a public rest room.

Our regular programs have dealt with current issues and each year we observe Washington's Birthday with a church service on the Sunday nearest February 22nd and a special social affair on the 22nd. Flag Day is appropriately observed each year by our Chapter.

(MRS. C. H.) BEULAH CRAIG COE,
Historian.

Jemima Johnson Chapter (Paris, Ky.). "Auvergne," the home of Mrs. Cassius M. Clay, was the scene of the first of our fall meetings, when representatives from chapters throughout Central Kentucky accepted the charming hospitality of this gracious hostess to have a part in the celebration of the twenty-sixth anniversary of its organization. The fol-

lowing invitation was extended, to which more than a hundred responded:

Jemima Johnson Chapter
 Will have a birthday fête,
 And every daughter must be there
 To help celebrate;
 So bring your pennies twenty-five
 To show you're glad she's still alive;
 At three o'clock, with Mrs. Clay—
 September nineteenth is the day.

The Chapter was organized in 1896, with Miss Emma Scott, a sister of Mrs. Hugh Montgomery, as its first Regent, and the Silver Anniversary should have been celebrated a year ago, but the time was not auspicious, and to atone for the delay the members, through their Re-

marking the resting place of generations of the Clay family. To one side is the old flower garden with its quaint old sundial marking the time o' day, and the low marble benches so inviting and suggestive of the good old days. Back are the cabins where the negroes were wont to gather in the evening when the day's work was finished. And today as one enters, the old family servant stands waiting to bid you welcome.

A series of slides had been secured from Memorial Continental Hall at Washington, picturing the historic places of Colonial history. Mrs. W. T. Lafferty, of Lexington, wife of Judge Lafferty, dean of Law at the University,



AUVERGNE, THE HOME OF MRS. CASSIUS M. CLAY, PARIS, KY.

gent, Mrs. Clay, gave to Jemima Johnson a celebration in keeping with the cause for which the organization stands.

Nestled back in a cluster of holly trees, hardy hydrangias and grand old forest trees, stands "Auvergne." The pictures on the walls, and shelves weighted down with volumes, yea the massive old furnishings, the grandfather clock, all, breathe an air of anti-bellum days when the hospitality of the master of the house knew no bounds. Somewhere within its walls may be found a parchment, an old land-grant signed by Patrick Henry, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, "Conveying a certain tract or parcel of land to one General Green Clay." The present Cassius M. Clay and John Harris Clay are the heirs of this same tract. To the right of the mansion is the old grave yard with its tall granite shafts

was the speaker of the afternoon, and described the pictures as they were thrown on the screen.

At the close of the program Mrs. Clay spoke of the achievements of the Chapter for the year, stating that every obligation had been met in full, and that the Treasurer had sent seventeen subscriptions for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. During the term of the present Regent, twenty-seven members have been added, making a total of one hundred and two. A monument marking Martin's Fort, where artillery was first used in Kentucky during the Revolution, was unveiled. Gifts for educational purposes have been made. Armistice Day, Washington's Birthday and Flag Day have been celebrated with appropriate programs; one program was given to Stephen A. Foster, his home, "Federal Hill," and his songs, among which is "My Old Kentucky

Home"; programs on historic places in Kentucky, including Harrodsburg, Danville, Shaker-town, Bardstown and the old Indian Mounds in Bourbon County. Recently the Chapter visited "Ashland," the home of Henry Clay, in Lexington, with Mrs. Thomas Bullock and Mrs. Minor Simpson, descendants of the Great Commoner, as hostesses.

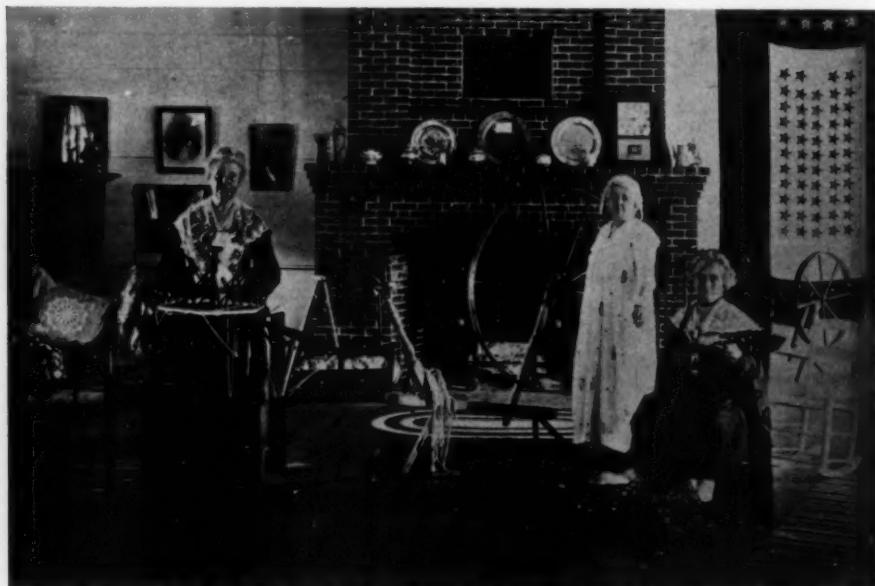
The Chapter is enthusiastic over an even larger work for the coming year.

(Miss) LAURA M. LILLESTON,
Recording Secretary.

Oxbow Chapter (Newbury, Vt.). During a recent enterprise to raise funds toward erecting a World War Memorial, the Oxbow Chap-

who were quilting an intricate pattern into a pink and white quilt. Mistress Atkinson dressed as the fashion, dictated about 1850, in a satin-striped green silk barege, an embroidered lace cape covering the bodice, and a lace turban upon her head. Very fascinating was Mistress Keyes in dark green striped silk with a full gathered skirt and close fitting bodice. A finely embroidered collar, narrow and dainty, completed her costume. The third of this trio, Mistress Kimball, wore a black grenadine gown, the bodice draped with an embroidered fichu, which was caught at the neck and waist with cameo brooches. Her cap was a century old.

Another group which attracted much attention—and justly—was the spinning group. Mis-



THE SPINNING GROUP. FROM RIGHT TO LEFT—CORDING, SPINNING, AND WINDING FROM THE SWIFTS.
OXBOW CHAPTER, NEWBURY, VT.

ter took an appropriate part in restoring for a day the arts, crafts, accomplishments and costumes of our great-great-grandmothers. The historic old brick school house, which has been the official headquarters of an United States Marshal, and later a community club house, was a perfect setting with its white wainscoting, cream-colored walls, high windows and fireplace deep and cavernous.

Our Charter Regent, Mrs. Louise F. Wheeler-Taisey, welcomed the guests at the door, and very charming she was in black satin and rose point lace, wearing diamond ear drops and a mosaic pin surrounded with pearls and diamonds. Inside the house were three ladies

tress Darling was busily engaged carding rolls and bats (rolls for the spinner and bats for the comforters, which like our grandmothers have long since passed into the realm of sweet memory). She wore a brown silk gown made with a gathered skirt and a bodice so tight that one wondered how the women of a hundred years ago ever breathed. Upon her head she wore the sweetest of caps made of darned black and white lace, which belonged to Mistress Darling's grandmother some hundred odd years ago. Mistress Greer it was who could so expertly spin these rolls into fine yarn, and watching the process one could not but marvel. She wore a gown of white nuns-veiling em-

broidered from the high Empire waist to the very hem of the full-gathered skirt, and upon her snow-white hair she wore a Honiton lace cap. Mistress Hibbard took the yarn from the clock reel, a device which clicks every so many turns—hence it name—and wound it upon the swifts. Her gown was a heavy black silk with a long basque worn over an elaborate skirt of many rows of shirring and box pleats, and the bodice was draped with a rare old fichu fastened at the neck with a cameo.

A milk maid in a chintz dress and saucy sunbonnet added to the charm of the picture with her churn, milk pail and stool.

Tea was served from the silver service of five generations—which is now the property of the Chapter, by Mistress Cobb in a pattern dress of buff-colored barege, the bodice draped, forming a fichu caught at the neck with a cameo. She was assisted by four winsome lasses in Puritan costumes.

Braided rugs upon the floor, old blue and white coverlets for hangings, quaint chairs here and there, the low, walnut cradle and the mother's rocker and footstool, pot hooks and trammels, pewter platters and candlesticks—this the frame for the canvass upon which was restored for a day a picture which will remain, ever and anon, within the memory of all those who saw it.

LOIS GOODWIN GREER,
Regent.

Huntington Chapter (Huntington, Ind.), in recognition of the supreme sacrifice paid by the youth of Huntington County in the World War, the Huntington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution unveiled, and dedicated on July 4, 1921, a beautiful bronze tablet, set in one of the pillars at the Jefferson Street entrance of the Court House.

It measures twenty-two by twenty-four inches, and reads as follows: "In Memory of

the Huntington County Boys, Who Lost Their Lives in the World War." Then follows the list of eighteen names accredited to Huntington County by the Indiana War Historical Society.



TABLET ERECTED BY THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN HUNTINGTON, IND.

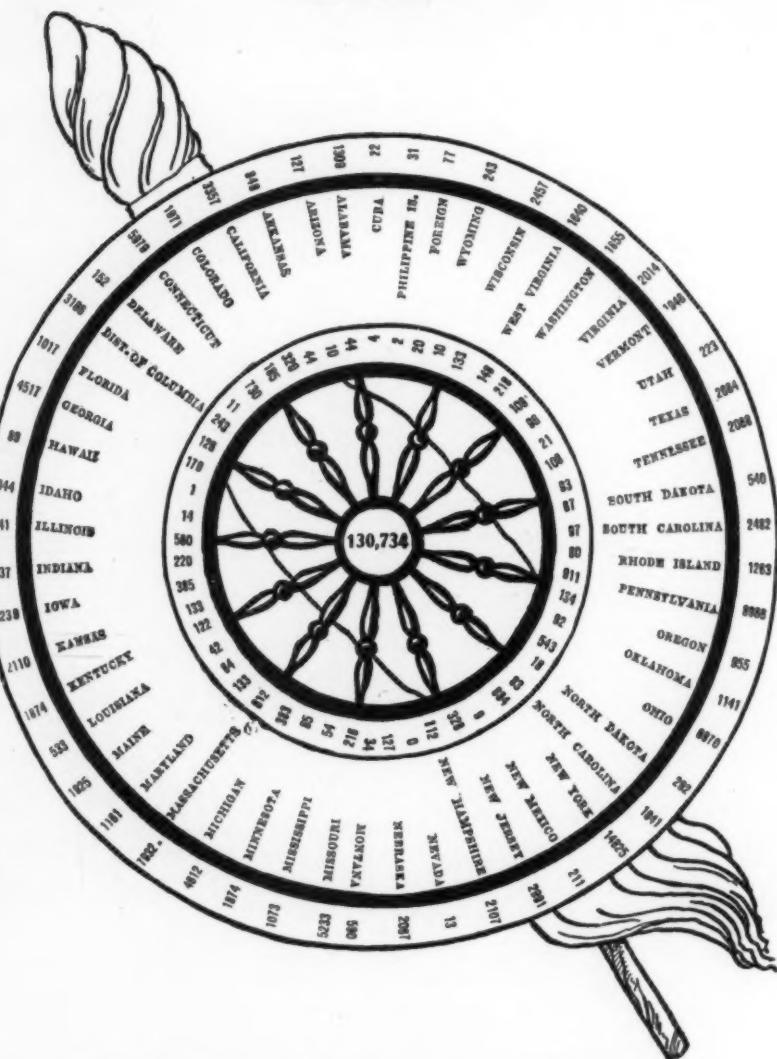
At the bottom of the tablet is this inscription: "Erected by Huntington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution."

The Chapter voted to reserve \$100 for the local American Legion to be used in their Memorial Home. A Memorial Tree in honor of the Revolutionary War Soldier buried at Warren, Indiana, was donated. Other contributions were: Health Bond, \$5; Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, \$10; Valley Forge, \$5; American College, \$5; Tamasee School, \$30; National Society, \$73; State Organization, \$24.30.

(MRS. JAS. H.) AGNES HESSIN,
Historian, '21-'22.



**HONOR ROLL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE**



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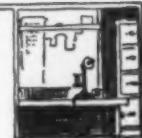
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NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Special Meeting, December 6, 1922

 SPECIAL meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization of chapters was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Wednesday, December 6, 1922, at 3:05 p.m.

The President General led the members in reciting the Lord's Prayer, the Chaplain General not being present.

The President General then introduced Mrs. Getzendanner, whom she had asked to act as stenographer for the meeting.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Yawger, being absent, Mrs. Buel made the following motion, seconded by Miss Nettleton, which was unanimously adopted:

"Moved that Mrs. George W. White be elected Recording Secretary *pro tem* for the meeting."

The following members responded to roll call: *President General*, Mrs. George Maynard Minor; *Vice Presidents General*, Mrs. James T. Morris, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel; *Organizing Secretary General*, Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger; *Treasurer General*, Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter; *Corresponding Secretary General*, Mrs. A. Marshall Elliott; *Registrar General*, Miss Emma T. Strider; *Curator General*, Mrs. George W. White; *State Regent*, Mrs. George Morley Young, North Dakota; *State Vice Regents*, Miss Katharine A. Nettleton, Connecticut; Mrs. John M. Beavers, District of Columbia.

Miss Strider read her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 1600 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,
(Miss) EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

Miss Strider moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 1600 applicants for membership. Seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried. The Secretary *pro tem* announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these

1600 applicants elected as members of the National Society.

Mrs. Hanger read her report as follows:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Bertha Robinson Murray, Eureka, Calif.; Miss Alma Tangier Smith, Piedmont, Calif.; Mrs. Rosetta Noble Harris, Carbondale, Colo.; Mrs. Lillian Miller Ganiard, La Grange, Ind.; Mrs. Carrie Taylor Hinckley, Owatonna, Minn.; Miss; Mrs. Phoebe B. Linden, Deer Lodge, Mont.; Mrs. Grace Taylor Romig, Neligh, Nebr.; Mrs. Willie Simmons Webb, Shelby, N. C.; Mrs. Mary L. Hurlbut Lampson, Jefferson, Ohio.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Theata Sackett Babcock, Bellevue, Mich.; Miss Eudora H. Savage, East Lansing, Mich.; Mrs. Alice Bryant Zeller, Yazoo City, Miss.

The reappointments of the following Organizing Regents are requested by their respective State Regents: Miss Mary Glenn Roberts, Canton, Ga.; Mrs. Theata Sackett Babcock, Bellevue, Mich.

Through their respective State Regents the resignations of the following Organizing Regents are reported: Mrs. Bevvie L. Smoke, Carbondale, Colo.; Miss Aileen M. Fell, State College, Pa.

The following Chapter names are submitted for approval: Leni Lenape at Delhi, New York; James Huntington at Castle Rock, Washington. These chapters are in the process of organization.

The authorization of the following chapters has been requested: Athens, Dayton and Huntington, Tenn.; Churchland and Culpeper, Matthews and Williamsburg, Va.

The following chapters have submitted their names for approval and the completed organizations are now presented for confirmation: Red Bluff at Red Bluff, Calif.; Col. Tench Tilghman at Bethesda, Md.; Eunice Day at Holyoke, Mass.; Clarence at Clarence, Mo.;

Michael Myers at Toronto, Ohio; Col. Charles Lynch at Altavista, Va.; Col. Morgan Morgan at Fairmont, W. Va.; Ravenswood at Ravenswood, W. Va.

Although there has been a noticeable increase in the work of my office, it gives me pleasure to report the work up to date.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Organizing Secretary General.

The Report of the Organizing Secretary General was accepted on the adoption of the following motion, by Mrs. Elliott, seconded by Mrs. White:

"I move the acceptance of the Report of the Organizing Secretary General."

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Hunter, read her report.

During the reading of her Report, the Board arose in silent memory of the 388 members lost by death.

The following motion made by Mrs. Hunter, seconded by Mrs. Morris, was unanimously adopted, after the acceptance of the Report of the Treasurer General:

"I move that 70 members having complied with the requirements of the

National By-laws and desiring reinstatement, be reinstated and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of these 70 members."

The Secretary announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these former members reinstated. Mrs. Hunter reported also 153 resignations.

The President General told of the death of "The Little Mother" Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, and of one of our Honorary Vice Presidents General, Mrs. H. M. Boynton, saying she would appoint a Committee to draw up Resolutions on the death of these National Officers to be presented at the February Board meeting; and also to arrange for a Memorial Service at Congress in memory of Mrs. John W. Foster, Honorary President General, Mrs. H. M. Boynton, Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Pen Founder of the Society, Miss Grace M. Pierce, former Registrar General, and other ex-National Officers of the organization who have passed away.

On motion of Mrs. Hunter, seconded by Mrs. Morris, and unanimously carried, the National Board of Management adjourned at 3.35 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE C. WHITE,
Secretary, pro tem.



FORM OF BEQUEST

Where one desires to leave both real and personal property to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution any one of the following forms can be used:

"I hereby give devise and bequeath, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the nature of the property to be given), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a cash legacy only is desired to be given.

"I give and bequeath, absolutely, to the National Society of the Daughters of the

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In case a devise of real estate only is desired to be given to the National Society.

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